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BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT TO 13TH CONGRESS

AU220836 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 86 pp 2-6, 7 Apr 86 pp 2-5

["Accountability report of the BCP Central Committee to the 13th BCP Congress," distributed in advance to the delegates at the 13th BCP Congress, in Sofia on 2-5 April -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Five years have elapsed since the 12th BCP Congress. These were years full of events, both in the domestic and the international sectors, events which will leave a considerable mark on our country's most recent history. These were years of inspired labor and creativity in implementing the plans mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress, years in which the newly emerged problems of constructing a mature, socialist society were elucidated, explained, and resolved. These were years of further implementing and enriching the BCP's general April line.

The 13th congress has been assigned the task of assessing the achievements of those 5 years and of analyzing the unresolved questions, as well as of mapping out the trends for the party's and the country's development during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, and for the period up to 2000 on a long-term basis.

The BCP submits the following accountability report to the congress:

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW THE BCP ACCOMPLISHED TREMENDOUS POLITICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE AND AMONG THE ENTIRE POPULATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE TASKS ASSIGNED BY THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS. The party attentively observed the state of the individual branches and spheres of activity, and guided their activities in conformity with the requirements of objective social laws. The party devoted its efforts to the timely uncovering of the emerging difficulties and contradictions in the life of our society and adopted energetic measures to overcome them and to take advantage of the great resources available in our socialist social system.

As a result of all this, THE PLAN ON THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD WAS FULFILLED AS A WHOLE. The country's economic potential has increased. The construction of the material-technical base of socialism continued and the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress are utilized to an ever expanding extent. The process of comprehensively intensifying the national economy is expanding. As an inseparable part of the general strategy of building mature socialism, a long-term program on quality improvement was adopted and its implementation is in the initial phase. Socialist production relations have improved, and progressive, new changes have occurred in the social class structure of our society.

In its many-sided and dynamic daily work THE PARTY IS GUIDED BY ONE CONCERN ONLY -- THE CONCERN FOR MAN -- WHICH IS DEVOTED TO ONE SINGLE GOAL -- THE HAPPINESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

The successful economic development has guaranteed favorable conditions and prerequisites for a new upsurge of science, culture, and education; for improving the people's living standard; and for the further perfection and consolidation of the socialist way of life.

The sociopolitical and ideological unity of the people and their cohesion around the BCP policy have increased. The class-party, patriotic, and internationalist education of our people was elevated to a higher standard, and this also applies to the education of our youths. A qualitatively new step forward was accomplished by the Bulgarian socialist nation.

Thanks to these successes, Bulgaria worthily celebrated the 40th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution.

Naturally, our path during recent years was by no means easy and smooth. The natural and climatic conditions were rather unfavorable for the development of our economy, especially during the 1984-85 period. Certain difficulties emerged as a result of the international situation, which was complicated owing to imperialism. The shortcomings and mistakes of the subjective factor in certain links caused additional difficulties. Despite all this, the party and the people did not remain inactive. Tremendous work was accomplished to compensate for losses and to overcome emerging difficulties. Under these difficult circumstances, the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress were nevertheless accomplished with success. We not only succeeded in averting the loss of the positions achieved in our past economic development, and we not only prevented a deterioration of the people's living standard, but we ensured new conditions and prerequisites for a further upsurge of our society.

THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXPRESSES ITS ARDENT GRATITUDE TO THE COMMUNISTS, UNITED AGRARIANS, AND NONPARTY PEOPLE, TO OUR YOUTHS AND WOMEN, TO OUR ENTIRE WORKING PEOPLE FOR THEIR POLITICAL MATURITY AND LOFTY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, FOR THEIR PERSEVERING AND INSPIRED EFFORTS DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF COMMUNISM AND TO THE HAPPINESS OF OUR SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND.

During the period under review THE PARTY UNRELENTINGLY FOLLOWED THE TREND OF INTEGRATION WITH THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS THE COURSE OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION AND DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE SOVIET UNION. This trend produced great new results. Our country's specialization within the CEMA framework was intensified in the development of exceptionally important and promising branches of production. Scientific-technical cooperation expanded. Our foreign trade exchange marked a great new increase.

Under the circumstances of the strongly exacerbated international situation, which existed by the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA CONDUCTED AN ACTIVE, PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY. Our country submitted a series of important initiatives and constructive proposals for the consolidation of peace and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and in Europe. This policy enhanced the international prestige of the BCP and the Bulgarian state.

The 13th BCP Congress begins its work on the day that marks the anniversary of the historic April plenum of the BCP Central Committee exactly 30 years ago. This plenum marked the beginning of the Leninist April policy of the BCP; it represented a creative continuation and further development of the party's Blageov and Dimitrov traditions and new conditions. This is precisely why THE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE PARTY'S ACTIVITIES FOLLOWING THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS AT THE SAME TIME REPRESENTS AN ASSESSMENT OF THE VITAL STRENGTH AND THE RESULTS OF THE APRIL LINE ACHIEVED THROUGHOUT THE LAST 30 YEARS.

The years following the 12th BCP Congress once more demonstrated that the April line is not stagnating, that it is not a code of bookish rules and norms laid down once for ever. The April line is literally a policy, open to changes in reality; it considers life as its source of strength and vitality, and it is always oriented toward life in exerting its beneficial influence.

The broad, political-theoretical activities for the elaboration of a comprehensive view, based on Marxism-Leninism, of the basic problems and practical approaches of socialist construction, is encompassing all spheres of our economic, social, and cultural development. The following postulates are of particular significance:

the postulate on the material technical basis of mature socialism and the methods of its construction; the postulate on the distinction and performance of the functions of the state as owner and of the workers' collective as manager of the uniform socialist property; the postulate on the effect of the law on value under socialism and on the utilization of goods-money relationships; the postulate on the improvement of quality as a crucial problem of our comprehensive development; the postulate on the use of social consumption funds and the further improvement of the people's living standard; the postulate on perfecting the political system and expanding socialist democracy; the postulate on enhancing the role of culture in building a developed socialist society; the postulate on the accomplishment of a revolutionary and drastic improvement in thoughts and actions, as well as in the approaches and the functioning of the subjective factor at all levels; the postulate on perfecting the style and methods of work, aimed at overcoming emerging contradictions; and the postulate on the struggle against negative phenomena and distortions in the life of our society.

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTY'S POLITICAL-THEORETICAL THOUGHT DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 12TH AND THE 13TH BCP CONGRESSES ARE THE POSTULATES ON THE NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES IN IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. As to their character and significance these postulates represent a scientifically based program for the direct implementation of the scientific-technical revolution in our country, and are a broad, practical platform for successfully and efficiently combining the advantages of socialism with the most recent achievements of scientific-technical progress.

All these postulates which embody the collective, scientific thought and rich practical experience of the party are raising the theory and practical implementation of constructing mature socialism in our country to a new level. These postulates represent a brilliant confirmation of the BCP's Marxist-Leninist maturity, of its loyalty to the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, of the party's capacity to apply the Marxist-Leninist theory creatively under the specific conditions existing in our country.

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN REVEALING AND EXPLAINING THE POLITICAL-THEORETICAL MEANING OF THE NEW PROBLEMS WAS REACHED BY COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE ARCHITECT AND FOUNDER OF THE PARTY'S APRIL LINE. During the period following the 12th BCP Congress, as well as throughout the 30 years of the April era in Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was the initiator, organizer, and direct leader of all major postulates on the crucial issues of our social development in mapping out the paths and mechanism of their practical solution. Comrade Zhivkov's work "Problems and Approaches of Building Mature Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" which was issued in 1984, as well as his "Basic Trends of the BCP Concept on the New Labor Code" and the introductory speeches he delivered to the BCP National Conference (1984) and to the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums, his report concerning the style and method of work, and concerning the struggle against the negative phenomena in our life (1985), as well as numerous reports, plenums, speeches, and articles which he published during the period under review are the results of a thorough analysis of the crucial problems of our development and represent irreplacable guidelines for the practical solution of these problems.

These postulates, which became widely known within the party and among the people AS COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV'S POST-CONGRESS ACTIVITIES are a brilliant embodiment of the party's general line in action, of its further development and enrichment.

BORN OUT OF LIFE ITSELF, THE BCP APRIL LINE WAS MOST STRONGLY CONFIRMED BY LIFE ITSELF AS REGARDS ITS CORRECTNESS AND VITAL STRENGTH. During the last three April decades Socialist Bulgaria was totally transformed in all spheres of society, where thorough progressive changes have occurred.

From an economically backward, mainly agrarian state in the past our COUNTRY HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO ONE OF THE INDUSTRIALLY DEVELOPED STATES WITH MODERN AGRICULTURE. Bulgaria has achieved one of the highest rates of economic and industrial growth. During the 1956-1985 period our national income increased 8 times, while the basic national economic funds increased 10 times, and social labor productivity increased 8.4 times. THE COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL HAS GREATLY INCREASED DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS. The industrial production which was produced in all of 1956, is now being achieved in less than 1 month, the amount of electric power produced in 1956 is now being produced in 21 days. The 1956 steel and nitric fertilizers production is being achieved in 15-17 days today, while the 1956 production of internal combustion engines and of sulphuric acid is now being produced in 13 days, the 1956 rolled metal production -- 10 days, and so forth.

Thorough quality changes occurred in the industrial structure, important national economic branches, such as power supply, metallurgical industry, machine building, and chemical industry developed at high rates of speed. Thus for example, while in 1956 the machine building sector represented 11.5 percent of the total volume of industrial production, in 1985 the share of machine building exceeded 26 percent of the total industrial volume. On the basis of international specialization and production sharing with CEMA member-countries, the branches of electronics and microelectronics, as well as robot building, construction of electric driven vehicles, the building of motor driven trucks and of electric hoists have developed.

IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE APRIL PLENUM THE COOPERATIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE WAS COMPLETED, A LARGE-SCALE CONCENTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WAS ACCOMPLISHED, AND A DETERMINED START WAS MADE ON THE INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE. The average grain production during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period doubled the production of the 1953-1957 period. In 1985 we produced 3 times more milk and 1.5 times more meat than in 1956.

The line of a uniform and effective TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES was successfully pursued, which enabled us to more efficiently use the territorial factors for economic development, and enabled to ensure a closer drawing together of the economic and social levels of the okrugs and settlement systems. The appearance of our towns and villages radically changed and housing conditions were modernized; a contemporary, territorial infrastructure was built.

IN 1985 OUR COUNTRY'S FOREIGN TRADE EXCHANGE INCREASED 29 TIMES, COMPARED WITH 1956, while our exports alone increased 33 times. In addition to this, the relative share of exported industrial goods, which are not based on agricultural raw materials, increased from 26.6 percent to 78.6 in 1985 compared with 1956, while 54.6 percent of them are machines and equipment for production purposes. At the same time, the share of industrial goods based on agricultural raw materials decreased from 58.7 to 19.9 percent and the share of non-processed agricultural goods decreased from 14.7 percent to 1.5 percent. These data newly confirm the fact that Bulgaria is increasingly asserting itself as a mainly industrial partner in our foreign economic relations.

THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD IMPROVED. During the period under review, the average workers and employees wages increased by 3.3 percent. The social consumption funds increased 12 times, while the population's real incomes increased 4.3 times.

The period of the April plenum in its very essence represents A GOLDEN AGE IN BULGARIA'S RECENT HISTORY AS REGARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULGARIAN SCIENCE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION. During the period under review the people's educational level, as well as their cultural standards drastically improved and their life as a whole underwent a great change in quality. The number of specialists with degrees from higher and secondary, specialized educational institutions increased 5.9 times during the period under review.

The number of specialists with university degrees increased more than 4.5 times. The reorganization of the educational system is successfully being implemented through its increasingly close links with the problems of social practice and with the requirements of practical life. The number of scientific workers increased 4.5 times, which makes it possible for the scientific sector to more successfully cope with the accomplished tasks of the scientific-technical revolution. The cultural workers were accorded a truly wide scope of creative freedom. They produced works which belong to the treasury of Bulgarian socialist culture. They enrich the world outlook and the soul of the socialist workers and glorify our motherland far beyond its borders.

The achievements accomplished by our people in the years of April innovation are producing great results in all spheres of social life. These achievements, at the same time, represent a permanent basis and a guarantee for the further material prosperity and intellectual upsurge of socialist Bulgaria.

THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS TAKES PLACE AT A TIME MARKED BY THE IRRESISTIBLE IMPACT OF THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS WHICH IMPRESSED THE WHOLE WORLD. This was an event of great significance, a turning point in the upsurge of the Soviet Union, a powerful accelerating factor in the development of the worldwide socialist system, a factor of social progress throughout the world.

The brilliant political report, read at the 27th CPSU Congress by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the new edition of the CPSU program, the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development, as well as the other congress documents, contain an incalculable wealth of ideas and of practical experience which inspires millions of fighters for peace and socialism in the world with great enthusiasm. These documents eloquently confirmed the fact that Lenin's glorious party is meeting the challenge of the age on the alert, that it is mobilizing the inexhaustable strength and efforts of the Soviet people, as well as their capacities for accelerating their socioeconomic development, for combining the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of scientific-technical revolution, their ability further to expand socialist democracy and to improve their own living standard.

In the alarming years of this nuclear century, the voice of Lenin's party was heard again -- a voice of common sense and wisdom -- a sober voice of appeal for the world's rescue from nuclear disaster, a voice of appeal to adopt and observe the principles of peaceful coexistence as a guarantee of peace, a guarantee for the cultural and social progress of mankind.

The BCP is deeply aware of the fact that it is exceptionally important and necessary today to intensify and perfect the work of all organs and organizations, of all working people in all branches and spheres of activities, in order to ensure a comprehensive intensification of national economy, in order to increase labor productivity and in order to achieve a further improvement of the material and cultural well-being of our industrious and heroic people.

I. The International Policy of the Party and State

DURING THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS THE WORK OF PARTY AND STATE WAS IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF A COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. As a result of the reactionary policy of imperialism, and of American imperialism, in particular, the threat of world war has increased more than ever. Weapons of tremendous, destructive power have been accumulated, which are capable of destroying life on earth not only once but several times. Mankind is facing nuclear holocaust.

By the end of the last decade the ruling, imperialist circles, guided by their selfish class interests and seeking a way out of the general crisis of capitalism, with its characteristic insurmountable unemployment and chronic inflation, drastically deviated from the path of detente and went back to the cliches of the "cold war." Neo-conservative and reactionary, extremist forces advanced on the scene of the imperialist states, forces which consider the world as a battlefield of confrontation, and not of peaceful competition. The United States and NATO imposed an arms race of unprecedented scope, they put new, military programs into operation and had recourse to the most aggressive and gross forms of ideological and economic war.

The preparation of the United States for "star wars," or the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] plays a key role in the strategy of tension today. The implementation of this program is likely to provoke an unlimited and uncontrollable arms race, it is likely to transform the presently existing stategic balance of forces into chaos. This program, precisely, most strongly obstructs the path toward nuclear disarmament.

The striving of imperialism is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries, aimed at social retaliation on the largest scale -- against the socialist countries, against the countries which liberated themselves from colonial oppression, and against the national liberation movements, as well as against working people in the capitalist countries. At the same time the United States is striving to impose its domination upon the whole world. This policy is aimed at weakening the economic strength of the socialist countries and to obstruct their contemporary scientific-technical progress.

ALL THIS TRANSFORMED THE PROBLEM OF WAR AND PEACE INTO THE MOST ACUTE AND CRUCIAL PROBLEMS OF OUR EPOCH. The imperialist ambitions and the striving to provoke a drastic change in world development clashes with the objective laws and realities of our epoch, with the interests of all peoples on earth.

THE CHIEF FACTOR WHICH RESISTED THE STRATEGY OF TENSION, CREATING PREREQUISITES FOR A POSITIVE CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE, WAS REPRESENTED BY THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES. Their active and constructive policy, their close interaction on the international scene, their economic and defense potential -- all these are the elements of such resistance. The historic defense of socialism -- namely, the military-strategic balance of forces achieved between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO -- asserted itself as a guarantee of peace and security in the world.

The international communist movement, the socialist and social democratic parties, the newly liberated countries and the national liberation movements, as well as all peace-loving forces increasingly declared themselves against the policy of confrontation, and against the arms race.

The mutual cooperation and the pressure exerted by these factors, which greatly differ from each other as regards their origins and their inner structure, contributed to the fact that the United States has agreed to take part in new negotiations on space and nuclear weapons.

The great importance of the meeting held in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, lies in the fact that it opened a path for the normalization of Soviet-American relations -- and at the same time -- for a normalization of international relations as a whole. The agreements reached, especially the mutually confirmed understanding that nuclear war should not be permitted, that any war between the USSR and the United States -- nuclear or conventional -- must be prevented, and that the two sides will not strive for military superiority over each other -- these agreements are of basic importance.

According to our party and state, the most important thing today is not to permit any actions likely to interrupt the dialogue. Peoples are justified in demanding that the United States follow the example of the Soviet Union, whose resolve and sincere readiness to follow the path, mapped out in Geneva, were confirmed by practical deeds.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE SOVIET UNION, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE OTHER, FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, CONSISTENTLY CONDUCTED THEIR PEACE-LOVING FOREIGN POLICY, they launched constructive, peace initiatives, applying to the total consolidation of contemporary international relations. These initiatives are aimed at halting the arms race on earth and at preventing such a race in outer space, at consolidating mutual confidence and international security. The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held a session in Sofia (in 1985) at which it developed a broad and comprehensive platform for the settlement of the most urgent, international problems connected with the preservation of universal peace. Numerous initiatives of the Warsaw Pact were adopted as programmatic requests by various peace-loving forces.

The numerous proposals and the bold, unilateral steps of goodwill manifested by the Soviet Union evoke broad international response and exert a strong political impact. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of 15 January 1986 particularly distinguishes itself among all these initiatives for its comprehensive and concrete character. This is an inspiring, specific, and realistic platform for the rescue of our planet from mass destruction weapons by the year 2000, and, above all from nuclear weapons, which conforms to the basic interests of all people in the world. This program is an eloquent expression of the new, dynamic style of the Soviet leadership in international relations, for the enterprising spirit of the Soviet leadership's foreign political initiatives, which not only takes into consideration its own interests, but also the interests of its partners.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciate and wholeheartedly support the Program on the establishment of a comprehensive, international security system proclaimed by the 27th CPSU Congress. The implementation of this program, as Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev declared, will create conditions for "peaceful coexistence to become a supreme, universal principle in international relations." This program is a brilliant manifestation of humanitarian and revolutionary thought, of unity between words and deeds, it is a model of political realism. This program represents a continuation of the famous peace decree, in which V.I. Lenin pointed out the only sensible path of preserving peace, civilization, and life on our planet.

In 1985 all mankind festively celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. This was another opportunity to recall the lesson of history: cooperation among states with different social systems, joint actions of the peace-loving forces, regardless of their political orientation and world outlook, are feasible and necessary. Such cooperation is particularly necessary today for the preservation of life on our planet before it has become too late.

IN ORDER TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR WE NEED A NEW APPROACH -- TO OVERCOME THE NARROWMINDED UNDERSTANDING OF CLASS AND NATIONAL INTERESTS, TO OVERCOME IDEOLOGICAL AND OTHER DIFFERENCES. The two social world systems are rivals in the struggle of ideas, but they must be partners in the struggle to preserve life on earth.

In the nuclear century, in the epoch of an accelerated development of the scientific-technical revolution it is necessary to think and to act in planetary dimensions, it is necessary to give priority to universal humanitarian interests and it is necessary to master the difficult art of living with each other not against each other. The experience of the seventies shows that this approach is not only necessary, but also possible.

In conformity with contemporary conditions and realities our party pointed out the necessity of a qualitatively new alliance of the different forces which are engaged in the struggle for peace. ALL ANTIWAR FORCES AND FACTORS MUST BE MOBILIZED IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH AN OPTIMAL PEACE FRONT against the danger of nuclear war. This front must include the following forces: the socialist and developing states, the representatives of various classes, political parties, and social organizations, the antiwar and anti-nuclear movements, the representatives of social, religious, and other groups, the political and state leaders who are adopting a realistic stand, as well as the governments of certain capitalist states.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, DESPITE THE COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE PROGRESSIVE AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES ACHIEVED NEW SUCCESSES. THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES PURUSED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR NEW SOCIETY. Their economies, as a whole, adopted the path of intensive development and an intensified application of the scientific-technical revolution's achievements in production and practical life. Their people's living standards improved.

AN EXPANDED PROGRAM FOR THE ACCELERATED SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY WAS MAPPED OUT AND IS IMPLEMENTED IN THE SOVIET UNION. This program will lead Soviet society to a qualitative new level. This is a fact of basic importance for socialism, peace, and social progress in the world.

The Moscow economic summit conference (1984) was an expression of the enhanced possibilities of the fraternal countries to uncover effective methods to solve jointly the most pressing of life's problems; this also applies to the comprehensive program for the CEMA member-countries cooperation during the period up to the year 2000.

The fraternal parties accomplished tremendous work in perfecting the socialist social system to successfully overcome the difficulties emerging along their path and to resist the intensified political, ideological, and economic pressure of imperialism. The political influence and prestige of socialism on the international scene continued to increase.

During the period under review THE FOREIGN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BCP AND OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, implemented in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal socialist countries, were chiefly aimed at eliminating the danger of a new war and at consolidating peaceful coexistence between the states with different social systems.

The basic trend in the international activities of the party and state was TO CONSOLIDATE UNITY AND COHESION, AS WELL AS TO INTENSIFY COOPERATION WITH OUR CLOSEST ALLIES -- THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES.

The relations among the fraternal, communist parties of the socialist countries are the basic, moving force for consolidating their relations and for intensifying their mutual understanding and unity of action. Interparty cooperation has become increasingly effective in recent years. The working meetings and contacts, both on a bilateral and on a multilateral basis, are becoming more systematic and are producing even more practical results. The BCP will continue to work also in the future to expand and intensify relations, as well as to exchange experience among the fraternal parties at all levels.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS DIRECTLY PARTICIPATING IN SHAPING AND PROMOTING THE COORDINATED FOREIGN POLICY CONDUCTED BY THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES. The Warsaw Pact, which was extended for another 20 years, plays a decisive role in defending the achievements of socialism and preserving peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Our party actively participates in all Warsaw Pact forums, the most important of which during the period under review were the following: the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague (1983), the meeting of first party leaders in Moscow (1985), and the Prague meeting (1985). The Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in 1985 was one of the important political events in international life. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will also continue in the future to fulfill its international duty by contributing to the development and implementation of the joint, coordinated foreign policy; to the consolidation of the defense power of the Warsaw Pact member-states' organization; and to perfecting the mechanism of its activities.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN THE CEMA ORGANIZATION AND IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION has been and still is a vitally important prerequisite for the successful socioeconomic development of our country. As to the 1981-85 period, our country's exchange of goods with CEMA member-countries increased by 48.8 percent, while the relative share of those countries in our total exchange of goods is 78 percent, including the USSR which represents 56 percent of our total foreign trade.

We attach particular importance to the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the Member-States of CEMA Until the Year 2000. The implementation of this program will permit us to achieve much higher standards in science, technology, and production; it will ensure the technological invulnerability of our country and will guarantee the increasing satisfaction of the growing material and intellectual needs of our two people. The scientific-technical potential of Bulgaria will most directly be linked to the implementation of the CEMA program and will fulfill the obligations stemming from the program.

In conformity with the decisions of the Moscow economic summit meeting (1984) we will actively work to promote socialist integration to a qualitatively new level, to implement a coordinated economic policy of the fraternal countries, which will even be uniform in certain issues.

The BCP is guided by the understanding that the more we improve and equalize the levels and standards of social development in the socialist countries, the more profound and organic becomes the process of their drawing together. This objective process demands a correct coordination of the interests of our community, as a whole, and with the interests of individual countries.

The unity and class solidarity among the fraternal socialist countries assumes even greater importance today, when imperialism increasingly uses a differentiated approach in order to split them and set them against each other.

THE POLICY OF FRATERNAL COOPERATION, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMPREHENSIVE DRAWING TOGETHER WITH THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET UNION IS THE BASIS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. This policy contributed decisively to the consistent implementation of the general April line of the BCP for the construction of a developed socialist society. This policy received a strong, new impetus during the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev held in June 1985 in Moscow and in October 1985 in Sofia. Proceeding in an atmosphere of total mutual confidence and sincere, fraternal friendship, these meetings and talks confirmed the unanimity of views on all questions concerning the construction of a new society and concerning the foreign policy of the BCP, the CPSU, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the USSR. They mapped out strategically new trends in Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and in our drawing closer together.

Our mutual relations with the Soviet Union today are entering a new stage, in which the policy of comprehensive drawing together has become the cause of millions of people in our country and is expressed in new forms of economic and political cooperation and in concrete initiatives of historic importance that are in the interest of both

countries, and our entire socialist community. The higher requirements of work in all sectors of life stem from all this. The tasks connected with the implementation of Bulgaria's Long-Term Program of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation With the USSR Until the Year 2000 are particularly important and broad.

The historic 27th CPSU Congress gave a powerful, new impetus to the intensification of relations between our two parties and countries.

We express the most profound gratitude and sincere recognition to the party of the Soviet Union, and to all Soviet people for everything they are doing to promote fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and for their contribution to the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries. As in the past, we will also in the future proceed side by side with our Soviet brothers, under all circumstances, in the struggle for peace, in the struggle for the consolidation of unity and cohesion, for the power of the socialist community, in the struggle for the intensification of class solidarity with the international communist and workers movement, in the struggle for communism.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY MEMBER-COUNTRIES ATTAINED A HIGHER LEVEL DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW.

Our relations with Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the CSSR are built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, they are developing in all fields of life, at all levels, and are characterized by stability and a long-term nature. Our efforts will be aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of fraternal mutual cooperation with those countries for the successful solution of strategic tasks on the present level.

The BCP and all working people in our country express their fraternal solidarity with socialist Cuba in the struggle against imperialist encroachments. We highly appreciate its contribution to improving of the situation and to the consolidation of peace on the American Continent as well as its contribution to the Nonaligned Movement.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people are in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, as well as with their readiness to engage in a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN member-countries.

As in the past, we continue to support the efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea and its proposals for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the consolidation of the worldwide socialist system. We are guided by the conviction that a closer interaction in the struggle for peace and socialism, against war and imperialism, conforms with the vital interests of the peoples in all socialist countries.

In accordance with the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress, the People's Republic of Bulgaria ACTIVELY AND CONSISTENTLY PROMOTES ITS POLICY OF GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS, COOPERATION, AND UNDERSTANDING WITH THE BALKAN COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, ITS POLICY OF CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND SECURITY IN OUR REGION.

The evaluation of the 12th BCP Congress on the situation in the Balkans was fully confirmed. Despite the increased attempts of imperialism and reaction to undermine confidence, to create tension among the individual Balkan states, the situation in the Balkans is relatively stable and calm. Naturally, we do not close our eyes to the efforts of the reactionary forces to change this situation. Nevertheless, we believe that, thanks to a realistic approach and to joint efforts, the relations among the Balkan countries will resist the present trails. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to work for this goal.

The proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone evoked wide response and support not only among the peoples and ruling circles of most Balkan states, but also those of the peace-loving forces in other countries. The first steps were taken toward the implementation of this proposal. Now, during the international peace year it is particularly necessary to seek new opportunities to put it into practice. In our opinion the following practical measures could be adopted in this respect:

-- The governments of the Balkan countries should submit solemn unilateral declarations, that they will not deploy nuclear weapons on their territories, and that where ever such nuclear weapons already exist, they will not accept new ones, and will reduce the existing store of such weapons.

-- An assembly of peoples from Balkan countries should be held with the participation of political leaders, representatives of peace movements, trade unions, women, youth, and student organizations, as well as churches and other circles, in order to discuss the problems connected with the liberation of the Balkans from nuclear arms.

-- A meeting of parliamentarians from Balkan countries should be held, where these problems will be discussed.

A favorable response was evoked by the joint proposal submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. There is no doubt that the establishment of such zones in the Balkans and in other regions of Europe will contribute to accelerating the signing of the international convention on banning chemical weapons. We are ready to engage in a discussion with Balkan countries on all details connected with these initiatives at any time and at any level.

We will continue to work to implement the proposal submitted by the 12th BCP Congress -- namely to sign bilateral agreements with all Balkan countries, including a code of good-neighborly relations. As a first step, in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act, we could sign bilateral agreements on non-use of force and on peaceful settlement of controversies which represent a threat to peace and security in our area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of further developing multilateral cooperation in specific areas of mutual interest with Balkan countries, such as transportation, power supply, science, cultural affairs, sports, and others. It is necessary to implement joint measures for environmental protection in our area. It is particularly important and necessary for interested countries to devote their attention to keeping the Black Sea unpolluted, as well as to protecting forests. In the initial phase we could entrust the implementation of research on the ecological situation to experts who should inform their respective governments on this situation, as well as on the measures to be adopted on a unilateral bilateral, and multilateral basis.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS ACTIVELY WORKING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH BALKAN STATES.

As regards Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, positive results have been achieved in high level political contacts, as well as in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation. An essential factor in the development of relations between the two countries are the contacts between the BCP and the LCY. We consider the future of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations with optimism, despite certain difficulties, and certain differences of opinion between us which have not yet been overcome. The existence of such differences of opinions, as present experience confirms, cannot and should not be an obstacle to the development of a wide and fruitful cooperation in the interests of our peoples, in the interests of consolidating peace in the

Balkans, in Europe, and the world, while observing the principles of equal rights, non-interference in one other's internal affairs, and the inviolability of state borders.

Our readiness to further develop relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage, and mutual respect remains unchanged. This is in the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace.

Our relations with Greece -- which represent a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems -- contribute to the political stability in the Balkans. Our summit meetings have become traditional. Recently, a declaration on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece. This declaration is based on the progress achieved in relations between our two countries and contributes to the consolidation of understanding, peace, and security in our area.

Until recently our relations with Turkey developed in a positive direction. Recently, however, the attempts on the Turkish side to interfere in the domestic affairs of our state have exerted an unfavorable impact. We confirm our readiness to develop our relations in the interest of our two peoples, by strictly observing the principle of sovereignty, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, and mutual respect. This would be to the advantage of stability in our area.

Bulgarian-Cypriot relations are developing in a spirit of friendship and mutual advantage. The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the question of Cyprus is unmistakable and based on principle. The peaceful settlement of this question can only be achieved by guaranteeing the independence, the sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, by guaranteeing the interests of both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. We support the new Soviet proposals on the just settlement of the Cypriot question.

Loyal to its peace-loving and constructive policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to work for the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation, it will make a further contribution to the economic and cultural prosperity of the Balkan peoples.

THE RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA are an important aspect of our foreign policy. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has active political and cultural relations with most of these countries and implements broad and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sectors with them.

Regardless of how much these countries differ from each other, regardless of the path which they are following, their striving to develop on the basis of independence and without any interference from abroad, unites them. They are becoming increasingly aware of the relation between the problem of their domestic development and the struggle for peace, security, and disarmament, they increasingly and actively declare themselves to be against the threat of war and their cooperation with the socialist countries is expanding on an ever-interesting scale.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria attach GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THEIR RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE PATH OF SOCIALIST ORIENTATION. These relations are based on anti-imperialist solidarity and on common interests in the struggle for social progress, equal rights, and friendship. We will continue, according to our possibilities, to render assistance to those countries in their struggle to consolidate their own independence, to defend their revolutionary achievements, and to build their new society. The BCP will intensify its cooperation with the

revolutionary-democratic forces. The BCP is in favor of further developing relations with the national-progressive forces which are struggling against imperialism.

We support the legitimate aspirations of the peoples and states from Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independent development, for true national independence, and for international relations based on equal rights. We support the struggle of these peoples against the policy of neocolonialism and the hegemonistic and expansionist actions of imperialism.

We resolutely declare ourselves against the policy of the United States and of the other imperialist states, which is expressed in brutal interventions, overt aggressions, and acts of terrorism, in undeclared, secret, and open wars waged against recently liberated countries.

Our stand IN SUPPORT OF THE ARAB PEOPLES is irrevocable as regards the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reaction, and against separatist deals, the struggle for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. We are in favor of convening an international conference, under UN auspices, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representatives of the Arab people of Palestine.

The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the Iran-Iraq conflict is well-known. It is necessary to put an end to the war and controversial issues must be resolved by peaceful methods.

THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, which have always supported the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress, will CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE TO ELIMINATE THE REMNANTS OF COLONIALISM, THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NEOCOLONIALISM, RACISM, AND APARTHEID, AGAINST DICTATORIAL AND ANTI-PEOPLE'S REGIMES.

We confirm our solidarity with the struggle of Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and Nicaragua against the aggressive actions of imperialism. We confirm our solidarity with the peoples of South Africa who have risen against the disgraceful apartheid regime, we are in solidarity with the patriotic, anti-dictorial forces in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, and other Latin American countries.

Our country highly appreciates the GROWING ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NONALIGNED COUNTRIES MOVEMENT IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against racism, and apartheid, for the consolidation of peace and for the alleviation of international tension.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria actively supports the demands for a reorganization of the total system of international economic relations, on a just and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international, economic order, for an urgent and just settlement of the foreign debt problem, which is one of the most unfortunate results of colonialism and neocolonialism.

In conformity with the principle of peaceful coexistence, our country, during the period under review, strove to further DEVELOP MUTUAL RELATIONS WITH THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST STATES BASED ON EQUAL RIGHTS. Despite the complicated and tense international situation, thanks to our constructive actions and initiatives, thanks to the realistic stand of the majority of these governments, the political dialogue was pursued at different levels. As a whole, we preserved the successes achieved in economic and scientific-technical, as well as in cultural cooperation.

During the period under review the People's Republic of Bulgaria was subjected to an unprecedented, slanderous campaign, unprecedented as regards its scope and intensity.

This campaign was anti-Bulgarian in its orientation and anti-socialist in its character. Without sparing any efforts and means, without discriminating in their methods, the imperialist forces organized these campaigns to denigrate our successes and undermine the high prestige of Bulgaria as a socialist state, our indestructible alliance with the USSR, and our loyalty to the coordinated policy of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-states, as well as Bulgaria's role as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans.

These malevolent attempts to soil the reputation of socialist Bulgaria were resolutely opposed by our party and by the whole Bulgarian public. The fraternal parties and states, as well as wide circles of the democratic public in numerous countries actively contributed to unmasking and foiling these slanders.

THE FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE OF OUR PARTY AND STATE WAS CONSISTENTLY AND DYNAMICALLY PURSUED. We have diplomatic relations with 120 countries from all over the world today. During the period under review a dialogue on the highest level took place with 43 heads of state, while the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid visits to 34 countries for talks and negotiations with their leaders.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the further DEVELOPMENT OF ITS RELATIONS WITH THE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. Europe, being a continent with a great history and an immense contribution to human civilization, plays an important role in the political atmosphere of the whole world. Despite all differences. the European peoples are united by their desire to live under conditions of peace and security, to develop a mutually advantageous economic and cultural cooperation, to settle together with crucial problems of our epoch. Following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act a great deal was accomplished in contributing to the security and cooperation of the European states. The Madrid meeting took place.

During the period under review, our country, together with the fraternal, socialist states, did everything within its power to overcome the policy of confrontation, aimed against detente. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC STRICTLY OBSERVES THE AGREEMENTS, CONTAINED IN THE FINAL ACT AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTS THEM. It is our firm conviction that security in Europe, as well as international security as a whole, cannot be guaranteed by military means. Therefore, it is necessary to engage in a consistent and constructive dialogue. We will do everything within our power to eliminate the remnants of confrontation accumulated in recent years, in order to achieve success at the Stockholm Conference, at the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the Helsinki Conference, at the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the Helsinki Conference member-countries, at the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe, as well as at other all-European forums.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will pursue its work devoted to the broad, long-term, and stable cooperation, based on equal rights in the sphere of economy, science, and technology, which is of great political importance as a material basis for understanding and mutual confidence. This is, precisely, why we will continue to contribute to the implementation of the proposal submitted at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee to work out and implement international programs in the field of scientific-research, open to the participation of all interested countries and entirely subjected to peaceful goals. The CEMA proposal on the establishment of direct business contacts with the EC, as well as on establishing mutual contacts on specific issues also serves this goal.

We will oppose, at the same time, all forms of discrimination, all sanctions, and embargoes, all attempts to take advantage of trade and scientific-technical relations as a means of exerting pressure, of affecting other countries' security, and of subjecting them to financial-economic and technological dependence.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of broad cooperation in the humanitarian sector, which serves the peoples' spiritual enrichment, and consolidates their mutual confidence and mutual respect.

In recent years imperialism has taken advantage of the question of human rights exclusively for the goals of its "psychological war" against socialism, against the Soviet Union, against other fraternal countries, and against our own country. The examples for this are sufficiently numerous and well-known. Efforts to profiteer with human rights are fruitless and have no future. It is precisely under socialism that human rights and freedoms are guaranteed through a comprehensive socioeconomic, political, and cultural development of society. The Bulgarian people have confidence in their future and no malicious campaigns triggered by the propaganda machine of imperialism, are capable of diverting them from the chosen path.

Bulgaria has signed all important international conventions on human rights. We will continue to participate in the most active manner in international cooperation for the implementation and guaranteeing of human rights in connection with respecting the sovereignty of all states.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IS MAKING ITS CONSTRUCTIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACTIVITIES OF NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND FORUMS, AND ABOVE ALL, TO THE UNITED NATIONS, whose 40th anniversary we festively celebrated a few months ago. Our UN work has always focused on the effort to solve problems of crucial importance, such as the elimination of danger from nuclear war, the halting of the arms race in all its aspects, and the engagement in real disarmament, as well as in a peaceful and just settlement of controversial questions, in the development of international cooperation. Our country was elected for the second time as a member of the Security Council -- an organ which, within the UN framework, bears the chief responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security. Bulgaria will continue to support the United Nations and to honorably accomplish its obligations as a member of the Security Council.

Our contribution to the work of the UNESCO is considerable. A recognition of this is the fact that the 23d session of the UNESCO General Conference was held in Sofia during an extremely complex period of its activities; thanks to the constructive spirit created, the session was concluded successfully. The People's Republic of Bulgaria also works actively in numerous other international organizations, making its own contribution to the solving of such global problems as overcoming economic backwardness; eliminating the vast areas of famine, poverty, and epidemics; meeting the growing needs of mankind for power, raw-material, and food resources; preserving the natural environment; and the peaceful mastering of the world oceans and space.

Loyal to its internationalist traditions, the BCP devoted constant effort to THE FURTHER EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION WITH COMMUNISTS AND WORKERS PARTIES. The BCP has regular contacts with 91 communist and workers' parties. The forms of inter-party exchange are becoming increasingly varied and the effectiveness of cooperation is growing.

The international activities of the BCP are being accomplished under the leadership of the Central Committee and with Comrade Todor Zhivkov's most active, personal participation. During the period under review he held meetings and talks with 135 first leaders of communist and workers parties.

At the same time, we received 388 delegations and working groups from other countries and sent 225 such delegations and groups abroad during the period under review. Our leading party functionaries actively and regularly participated in conferences of secretaries of fraternal parties' central committees from socialist community member-countries, dealing with international, ideological, organizational, and economic questions, as well as in numerous bilateral and multilateral meetings, and others.

The international theoretical conference "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Time," which was organized in Sofia, represented a contribution to rallying Communists and all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces. This conference was attended by 148 delegations of parties, organization, and movements from 104 countries. Our party further actively participated in the varied activities of the problems of peace and socialism, the joint information-theoretical periodical of Communist and workers parties.

In its international work, the BCP is guided by the understanding that in our present-day conditions, the chief strategic task of the Communist movement is the task of preserving and consolidating peace and of rescuing human civilization from nuclear war.

In the rapidly changing economic, social, ideological, and political situation, THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT FACES NEW PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE. Complicated new problems and tasks are emerging, for the solution of which our historical experience has no ready-made prescriptions and for which our science has not yet found answers. The growing variety and the broad scope of the conditions and forms of class struggle lead to differences in the approaches to and in the evaluations of individual parties. On this basis, differences of opinions on questions of principle sometimes emerge. The increased pressure of the class enemy and this purpose-oriented effort to oppose the communist parties to each other, as well as to undermine the unity and fighting capacity of our movement also exert an impact in this respect.

Despite certain contradictions and difficulties in mastering the peculiarities of the new stage of development, the international communist movement preserves and confirms its role as the most influential ideological and political force of our epoch, for the sake of peace and social progress. Recently, we have observed that the creative search of the communist parties in theory and practice has been considerably intensified. In contributing to this work the BCP expresses its respect for the efforts of the fraternal parties in searching for new political-theoretical solutions and for practical approaches in conformity with their own and with international experience, in conformity with their specific national characteristics, and in accordance with specific existing historical conditions.

HISTORY CONVINCES US OF THE ETERNAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM, AS AN IDEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. There is no other such scientific theory capable of providing us with the key to explaining the world and implementing its revolutionary transformation in the interest of man, pointing out the path toward the communist ideal. The loyalty to the class and revolutionary spirit of our teaching not only does not exclude, but firmly demands its creative application and further development. At the same time, our party will continue, on the basis of firm principles, to resist opportunism, dogmatism, and sectarianism, as well as all manifestations of anti-Sovietism, and all efforts to distort the essence and role of real socialism.

The complexity and the great responsibility of the tasks which communists throughout the world are facing call for A BROAD AND REGULAR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS THE INTENSIFICATION OF THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL COOPERATION AMONG THE FRATERNAL PARTIES as a vital necessity. The question of consolidating the unity of our movement is posed with renewed, topical urgency.

Guided by the principle of proletarian internationalism, which organically combines revolutionary solidarity with full independence and equal rights, the BCP will continue to work to rally communists of all countries, to expand cooperation with the fraternal parties on a bilateral basis, it will participate in multilateral meetings and in regional, as well as in larger scale, international conferences.

Under the present-day conditions, we are facing opportunities for AN INTENSIFICATION OF MUTUAL INTERACTION AMONG DIFFERENT CURRENTS WITHIN THE WORKERS MOVEMENT including cooperation between communists and social democrats on questions of crucial importance such as the elimination of the threat of war, the alleviation of international tension, the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, as well as the defense of the working people's rights and interests.

During the period under review, the BCP had relations with revolutionary-democratic and national-patriotic parties, national liberation front and movements, as well as with socialist and social-democratic parties. Experience shows that joint actions are possible and fruitful when ideological differences are not made into obstacles, and when there is common striving for a dialogue based on equal rights. Our party will continue to strive for an expansion of relations and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties.

The BCP GIVES A HIGH ASSESSMENT TO THE BROAD AND ACTIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION [BZNS] which contributes considerably to propagating our country's successes, particularly in constructing socialism in the Bulgarian rural areas. The BCP also highly values the contribution of the BZNS to rallying and consolidating the unity of action of the international agrarian movement and other affiliated democratic parties and forces in the struggle to preserve world peace.

The active international work of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY must be pointed out. Through these activities the National Assembly contributes to the implementation of our party's and country's foreign policy; it also contributes to the consolidation of peace and understanding among people and increases the international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the period under review, under BCP leadership THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, THROUGH THEIR SPECIFIC FORMS OF WORK, MADE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTING THE APRIL FOREIGN POLICY LINE to consolidating the international prestige of our country; to promulgating realistic and constructive proposals submitted by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries to consolidate peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems; and to promoting mutually advantageous international cooperation and social progress in the world.

The social organizations developed energetic and multifarious activities in connection with the celebration of various international campaigns and events, such as the International Peace Day, the UN Week of Disarmament, the International Day of Actions To Ban Nuclear Weapons, the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and the 10th anniversary of signing the CSCE Final Act.

The widely representative international forums held in our country in recent years are a recognition of the lofty international prestige of our country and the increasing activities of the Bulgarian public in the struggle for peace. These forums were the international trade union meeting-dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions" (1983); the international writers meeting "Peace -- the Hope of Our Planet" (1982 and 1984); the international meetings of business circles on problems of economic cooperation "East-West" (1982 and 1985); the international "Banner of Peace" children's assembly (1982 and 1985); the world exhibition of young inventors (1985); the 14th congress of the international students union (1984), and others.

Bulgarian social organizations actively participated in numerous international meetings, conferences, congresses, and other events abroad. At these events they contributed to the implementation of our policy aimed at preserving peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples.

Numerous important initiatives were implemented by our social organizations in support of the efforts of the party and state to consolidate peace and good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and strengthen peace in Europe and the world. The Bulgarian social organizations accorded great moral-political support to the just struggle of the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for their national and social independence. In intensifying their work and varying its forms, these organizations must also continue indefatigably to work for the establishment of a broad antiwar front, for a further upsurge in the struggle to preserve peace on our planet.

THE BCP, as part of the international communist movement, is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and by the principles of proletarian internationalism and follows the traditions of Blagoev and Dimitrov in pursuing its Leninist April line. It will continue, side by side the CPSU and the communist parties of the socialist community member-countries, as well as in cooperation with all fraternal communist and workers parties, to stand in the front ranks of the struggle against imperialism, the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, and in the struggle for lasting peace, democracy, and social progress.

II. Socioeconomic Development and Scientific-Technical Progress

The socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is fresh proof of the vitality and effective forces of the BCP's April general line. In fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th congress and in accordance with the post-congress party elaborations, the country's economy has continued to develop in a stable and dynamic manner. THE MAIN SOCIOECONOMIC TASK OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR-PLAN WAS FULFILLED IN ITS BASIC LINES.

During the accountability period the work of the COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION of the national economy expanded. Special attention was paid to the accelerated introduction into practice of science and technology, of our own and foreign leading experience, further improving the socialist organization of labor, and raising the cadres' qualifications. The country's scientific-technical and economic potential grew considerably. The party's December program for still more fully meeting the people's material and spiritual requirements is being fulfilled. Bulgaria's participation in socialist economic integration expanded and deepened.

National income increased by 20 percent, while every percentage point of increase is equivalent to 224 million leva, which is 29 percent more than the figure for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and 81 percent more than that for the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

THE BRANCH STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY CONTINUED TO IMPROVE. As the leading branch of the economy, industry provides more than 60.2 percent of national income, as against 51.3 percent in 1980. Social labor productivity increased by 18.3 percent. In conformity with the theses approved by the 12th BCP Congress, an ever greater portion of the growth in the national income was provided by increased labor productivity. In 1984 and 1985 the whole of this growth was achieved as a result of increased labor productivity.

Capital investments to the value of 40 billion leva were made in the national economy during the 5-year plan period in order to develop the material-technical base. At the end of 1985, the volume of basic funds exceeded 104 billion leva, and of this basic production funds amounted to 71 billion leva.

In 1985 the material expenditure per unit of industrial production was reduced by 2.5 percent as compared to 1980. There was an improvement in the utilization of power, fuels, raw materials, and other materials.

In reporting these fundamental achievements in socioeconomic development during the accountability period, the Central Committee considers it necessary also to frankly point out the tasks that were unfulfilled and the weaknesses and shortcomings that were allowed to occur. First and foremost, the 5-year plan was not fulfilled with regard to certain natural indices. There was also a deterioration in individual qualitative indices, especially in the fund yield index. In certain branches an increase was noted in material expenditure per 100 leva of production. Certain difficulties appeared in the power supplies to the national economy and the population.

Certain causes of an objective nature were of substantial importance in these results -- the continuing drought, the hard winter, the deterioration in international market conditions, and so on. Reasons of a subjective nature were also of no small importance -- the untimely renewal and poor maintenance of the production capacities; the allowing of certain omissions in planning, shortcomings in the economic mechanism and its inconsistent application, and so forth.

Taken as a whole, the results achieved during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period confirm the correctness and the effectiveness of the party's strategic course for comprehensive intensification of the national economy as outlined by the 12th BCP Congress. The country's economy developed and confirmed its international positions in machine building, electronics, and other types of production. At the same time, however, the experience accumulated has confirmed the need for a determined and radical change in accelerating scientific-technical progress and in reorganizing the style and methods of economic leadership.

1. Scientific-Technical Progress

During the accountability period the problems of the scientific-technical revolution took prime place in the activity of the Central Committee, the local party organizations, and the entire party.

The Central Committee devoted considerable attention and efforts to drawing up a scientifically based program for implementating the scientific-technical revolution, to marking out the basic guidelines for scientific-technical progress in the different branches, and to precisely defining the most important economic and organizational mechanisms for accelerating this progress.

A material role in the fulfillment of this task was played by the national meetings of the party, state, economic, and social aktivs held on 24 October 1981 in Sofia and on 30 May 1982 in Varna. A further important event was the National Party conference on the problems of quality in March 1984. The Central Committee plenum held in Plovdiv in March 1985 clarified the immediate tasks and directions for the intensification in agriculture.

The decisions of the February 1985 and January 1986 BCP Central Committee plenums represent a true peak in the creative drafting of the PRB's scientific-technical policy. In defining the aims and outlining the ways for linking the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, and hence for the further construction of a developed socialist society, these plenums are of PROGRAMMATIC IMPORTANCE for the country's future.

NOW THE PARTY AND STATE HAVE AVAILABLE AN OVERALL CONCEPTION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH IS ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PARTY'S WORK AND LEADERSHIP DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 12TH AND 13TH CONGRESSES.

This conception is a collective work of the Central Committee. A large number of scientific workers and specialists, and state, economic, and social figures and leaders took part in drafting it. But most significant of all here is the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, both in the theoretical elucidation of these problems, and in the immediate outlining of the priority directions for our scientific-technical development and for implementing the necessary economic, organizational, and administrative mechanism and structures for its acceleration.

At the same time as this, efforts were made to develop THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE OF SOCIETY ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

-- CONSIDERABLE FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL RESOURCES WERE DIRECTED TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

-- The expenditure on science and scientific services increased by 20 percent and the material-technical base of the scientific and engineering-applications organizations expanded.

-- There was an acceleration in THE UPDATING OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. The relative percentage of new and improved products rose from a figure of 6.1 percent in 1981 to 13.3 percent in 1985.

-- AN INCREASED ROLE WAS PLAYED BY STANDARDIZATION AND METROLOGY in updating production and increasing its technical standard and quality. Particular attention was paid to standardization in the fields of electronics and microelectronics, and lift-truck and robot engineering.

-- THE COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION EXPANDED, as a changeover was made to new forms of effecting this cooperation. Important scientific-technical tasks were worked out jointly with scientific collectives of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. Bilateral and multilateral scientific-technical and production organizations were formed in the fields of scientific instrument engineering, computer technology, metal-cutting machines, and so on. The Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000 and the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR mark a new stage in the development of scientific and technical cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries both on a multilateral and on a bilateral basis.

INVENTION AND RATIONALIZATING ACTIVITIES WERE TAKEN UP BY THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE and their effectiveness increased. An economic effect of about 500 million leva was achieved from the inventions and rationalizing proposals brought into practice.

In addition, 24 percent more licenses were taken up in practice than in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. However, the contemporary requirements are still not fully being met in this field.

During the 5-year-plan period priority was given to the development of ELECTRONICS AND TO THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRONICS. The element base expanded, and new calculation machines and systems, mini- and microcomputers, and a number of automation means and devices were adopted in practice. A GREAT SUCCESS FOR OUR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL THOUGHT IS THE CREATION OF THE FIRST BULGARIAN HIGH-CAPACITY FOURTH GENERATION COMPUTER.

Great attention was paid to the COMPLEX AUTOMATION of technological processes. There has been an expansion in the production of automation means and devices, robots, numerical-program-controlled machines, control lines, and microcomputer devices and systems. The building-up of a software industry began. Automated process modules and lines, robotized complexes, and automation systems were designed and put into operation in a number of types of production. The first Bulgarian automated production systems are being constructed. In addition, decentralized automatic control systems for noncontinuous technological processes were brought into operation in the chemical industry, cement production, the power industry and nonferrous metallurgy. Automatic organizational-economic control systems were constructed in over 20 large enterprises, predominantly in machine building. Work continued on the automation of planning and design activities and of scientific and experimental research.

By the end of the 5-year-plan period we had completed the complex automation of 157 types of production, 224 production shops, and 145 sections, and the complex mechanization of 1256 sections, shops, and types of production in industry, construction, transportation, and communications.

Certain successes were also achieved in the mechanization of production, which resulted in the relieving of about 140,000 workers from manual and heavy physical labor.

Notwithstanding the results achieved, our economy is still below the world standard in the field of automation. Whereas in the developed countries the value of the technical automation means is reaching 30 percent of that of the technological equipment, in the majority of Bulgarian enterprises this ratio does not exceed 5-7 percent, which shows that our production capacities are still at a low level of automation. During the new 5-year-plan particular attention should be paid to the bringing into service of highly automated technologies and types of production in the course of the construction of new capacities and the reconstruction and modernization of existing capacities.

-- Substantial successes were also achieved in THE APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY TO THE ECONOMY. The range of chemical products for agriculture, construction, machine building, and light industry expanded. New technologies were brought into production for the deep and complex processing of basic raw materials, other materials, and side products, ensuring reduced costs and greater efficiency.

-- The past 5-year-plan period was of particular importance for THE APPLICATION OF BIOLOGY TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The necessary preconditions were established for the widespread introduction of biotechnological methods and means into agricultural production, health care, a number of industrial branches, and in the restoration and preservation of the ecological balance. The new biotechnological installations, the modern laboratories for tissue cultures and genetic engineering, and the first successes of biotechnology and bioinstrument engineering are proof that our biological science is joining in practice in the realization of the scientific-technological revolution.

-- With the active assistance of the Soviet Union, during the 5-year-plan period a new trend of scientific-technical progress developed in Bulgaria -- OPTICAL ELECTRONICS AND LASER TECHNOLOGY. We have mastered the production of lasers and laser technology systems, which are being brought into service in machine building, electronics, light industry, medicine, and other fields. Production of optical fibers began and work is speeding ahead on the design and bringing into service of optical communications systems.

Today it can be said that on the basis of Bulgarian scientific discoveries and inventions made during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period true TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS have been achieved with the introduction of the backpressure casting method in the production of nonferrous castings and plastic articles, and with the application of the hydroplastic machining method for metals, the centrifugal casting method, and certain new methods and technologies in the textile and chemical-pharmaceutical industries.

These achievements in scientific-technological development since the 12th BCP Congress are the result of the political and organizing work of the party committees and organizations, the economic leaderships, and the efforts of the labor collectives. During this period a start was made on forming a new attitude of the cadres and workers toward the problems of scientific-technical progress.

However, it must be stated clearly and categorically that OUR COUNTRY IS STILL AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE GREAT AND DIFFICULT PATH TOWARD THE PEAKS OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. Many unsolved problems still exist. We are faced with carrying out a work vast in its scale and complexity.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN THIS FIELD RELATES TO THE FURTHER ADVANCEMENT OF THE PLANNING PRINCIPLE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. The state plan must be drawn up as a complex document for the country's scientific-technical, economic, and social development, and its chief content should relate to scientific-technical progress, on the basis of which and through which the goals of the overall development of society are to be defined and realized.

This requires a resolute reorganization of the activities of the planning organs and the leaderships of the self-governing organizations at all levels, while the socio-economic aims and tasks are to be defined on the basis of the latest achievements and tendencies of scientific-technical progress and of leading experience in the world.

The same approach is also necessary in drawing up the balances in the national economy, especially the balance of the technological links.

THE OTHER GREAT PROBLEM IS LINKED WITH INTENSIFYING THE DEGREE OF INTEREST AND RECEPTIVITY OF THE SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS TOWARD EVERYTHING NEW IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, IN ORDER TO SPUR AND STIMULATE IN THEM A REAL HUNGER FOR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. Scientific-technical progress must become a cherished cause of the economic trusts, combines, enterprises, and their labor collectives, and all who are concerned with the particular type of production should have a material interest in the acceleration of this progress.

For this purpose it is necessary to carry out a determined reorganization of the entire system of LEVERS AND MECHANISMS for the administration of economic and social life.

This particularly concerns PRICE-SETTING. This activity should be freed from any manifestations of bureaucratism and subjectivism. The principle should be strictly observed that through prices one can guarantee the introduction into practice of the top achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, the raising of quality, and the halting of the manufacture of outdated and low-quality products. The prices should guarantee an improvement in quality, competitiveness, and effectiveness of production.

One can say that the influence of THE LEVERS OF THE CREDIT FINANCE SYSTEM -- credit, taxes, dues, interest, and duties -- on the level of activity of the economic organizations in utilizing scientific-technological achievements, are also unsatisfactory. Here we require not a petty watchdog attitude, but stable and sure incentives, which should reflect the high criteria of the domestic and foreign markets.

This entails creating and applying levers of the credit-finance mechanism of types which provide incentives for accelerating scientific-technical progress, while sanctions should be applied against anyone who sets up barriers in the path of the development of this progress. The organization and the payment of labor should occupy their own proper and crucial place in this.

THE NEXT GREAT PROBLEM OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS CONCERNS THE CONTENT AND TRENDS OF THE POLICY FOR THE TECHNICAL RENEWAL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. In formulating its strategy for implementing the scientific-technical revolution in the country, the Central Committee has been guided by the profound conviction that the modern scientific-technical revolution is first and foremost a TECHNOLOGICAL ONE. Hence arises the need to draw up A UNIFORM NATIONAL CONCEPTION FOR TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL of the national economy, while applying a new approach in the MASTERING, DEVELOPMENT, CATALOGING, AND UTILIZATION of modern and promising technologies.

Reoccurring scientific and technical solutions and specifications for technologies of one and the same type create objective conditions for the broad INTEGRATION of the technologies, which facilitates the multiplication of the technologies and their application not only in allied types of production, but also in entire branches of material and nonmaterial production.

THE ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES, THE BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND THE TECHNOLOGIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF NEW MATERIALS are of strategic priority for our country. They correspond most precisely to the specific conditions of our national economy and most fully match our nationals goals and our economic and scientific-technical development.

It is particularly important for our technological policy to concentrate our efforts on achieving parity with the leading world producers in the fields in which we are specializing or preparing to make technological or market breakthroughs.

In order to correctly understand and effectively solve the problems of technological renewal, it is exceptionally important for the cadres to be trained in the issues of the technologies, to raise the prestige of the technologies in production by means of material and intellectual incentives, and to develop and establish in everyone THE ABILITY TO THINK IN A TECHNOLOGICAL MANNER.

ANOTHER KEY PROBLEM DIRECTLY LINKED WITH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS THE PROBLEM OF INVESTMENT POLICY. A number of shortcomings exist in this field which have already become traditional habits and create considerable difficulties in the development of our economy. For example, it is no secret that as a general rule capital investments are "assimiliated," but as a result of this no substantial renewal of the technologies and equipment occurs and no marked increase in labor productivity is achieved. On the other hand, the percentage of capital investments put into passive basic funds is large, but the legal concentration delays the completion and commissioning of the projects. The amount of uncompleted construction continues to be very high.

All this calls for profound and essential changes to be made in investment policy, using the predominant portion of the capital investments for renewal of the technologies and equipment. A substantial role in this context is to be allotted to project planning.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS ALSO OF GREAT IMPORTANCE. The organization and acceleration of this progress is not, and cannot be an end in itself. The party regards scientific-technical progress as a powerful means for achieving its political, economic, and social

goals. It is a grand means for the progress of man, for making his work and life easier and richer, and for providing greater opportunities for him to develop his ability in his chosen career of work creativity.

This is why it is exceptionally important to correctly formulate and consistently implement the goals of scientific-technical progress. The chief and determining elements can be summarized as the following:

-- SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS TO LEAD TO A DECISIVE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC INDICES OF PRODUCTION. Based on modern technologies and equipment, this progress must promote reductions in the energy, raw material, and other material, and labor costs per unit of production, i.e. it is to be scientific-technical progress of a resource-saving type.

-- SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS TO LEAD TO AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL INDICES OF PRODUCTION. The new technologies and equipment are to further improve man's working conditions, drastically reduce heavy physical and manual labor, increase work safety, and assist in preserving the environment.

-- SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS MUST CREATE CONDITIONS FOR MAN'S INTELLECTUAL GROWTH. The organization of production under modern scientific-technical progress must demand and promote a higher level of the cadres' education and professional training, a broadening of their technical horizons, and the enrichment of their general culture and level of information.

This means that scientific-technical progress should be so directed as to lead to an acceleration of economic and cultural development and promote the overall social progress of society.

2. The Branches of the Economy

The policy for the country's TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL cannot be developed in isolation from THE STRUCTURAL POLICY for developing the economy. Only modern technologies enable an effective structural policy to be implemented and production to be increased, while simultaneously achieving relative reductions in consumption of energy and material resources. For this reason THE STRUCTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL POLICIES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AND APPLIED IN ORGANIC UNITY.

INDUSTRY ALSO DEVELOPED AT A VERY FAST RATE DURING THE ACCOUNTABILITY PERIOD. Its percentage of the social product produced rose from 66.4 percent in 1980 to 70 percent in 1985. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan period the tendency became apparent for the rates of development of the branches producing means for production (Group "A") and of the branches producing articles for consumption (Group "B") to draw closer together, this being a manifestation of the line followed by the party for the development of the economy to be subordinated to the concern for raising the people's living standard.

Substantial changes occurred in THE INTERNAL BRANCH STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY. Machine building and the chemical industry showed fast development. Production of the subbranches and forms of production which create the means and conditions for the intensification and intellectualization of production increased at fast rates. The value of production per capita of the electronics and electrical engineering industries reached 610 leva as compared to 331 leva in 1980. The amount of electric power produced per capita is 716 kilowatts greater than in 1980; steel production shows a per capita increase of 37 kg; rolled ferrous metals, 23 kg; nitrogen fertilizers, 3 kg; paper, 6 kg; and meat and meat products, 8 kg.

The small and medium-sized enterprises were established as essential units in our economy which assist in overcoming shortages and in enriching the domestic market with new products and services. It is necessary to continue building up these enterprises on a modern technological base, particularly in villages that still possess no industrial production.

Due to the BCP Central Committee's unceasing concern, THE LEADING ROLE OF MACHINE BUILDING IS BEING REVEALED EVER MORE STRIKINGLY as the principal standard bearer of scientific-technical progress. Its production has increased by 52 percent, that is, twice as fast as industrial production in general. This has exerted a favorable effect on the entire process of reproduction. The importance of the branch has increased for the technical and technological reequipment of all branches of the national economy, for the complex mechanization and automation of production, and for increasing the country's export possibilities.

Within the framework of machine building, ELECTRONICS has been developing at a fast rate. In 1985 computer equipment production increased 2.6-fold as compared to 1980. Minicomputers, high-capacity magnetic disk memory devices, personal computers, and so on have been successfully brought into mass production. The production of the branch is being well received in the international market.

A great success for our microelectronics industry is the mastering of regular production of microprocessor devices, new integrated circuits for data storage, and other items. A number of technological processes have been introduced into production at a modern level. However, notwithstanding these results, production of passive and active electronic components continues to fall short of the requirements.

Production of COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT has increased 1.9-fold. There has been a move toward perfecting a new type of rural automatic telephone exchange with microprocessor control, an electronic office switchboard, and a new generation of portable equipment and radio relay apparatus.

The product range of the ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY has been expanded. A wide range of integrated electrical actuators for numerical program controlled metal-cutting machines and robots has been brought into production.

In accordance with the decisions of the 12th congress, PRODUCTION OF EQUIPMENT FOR COMPLEX AUTOMATION HAS EXPANDED. Industrial robots for painting, servicing metal-cutting machines, automating welding and assembly processes, and so on have been successfully brought into service. There was a move toward the wider-scale production of high-capacity numerical program controlled metal-cutting machines and automatic technological modules for machining operations. Production and commissioning of flexible automated production systems has commenced. However, the more effective utilization of high-production equipment requires that a determined improvement be achieved in the servicing and operational maintenance of this equipment and that the reliability of certain structural components be increased.

Production of HOISTING AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT has increased, especially the production of motor lift trucks, but the market requirements for off-the-road motor lift trucks with a high lifting capacity are still not being satisfied.

Construction of plants for HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING was continued. The production was mastered of large products such as a rotor excavator, assemblies for continuous steel casting installations, strip rolls for metallurgy, and so on. At the same time, however, some of the capacities for heavy machine building are being constructed comparatively slowly and in an unintegrated manner, while some of those built are not being used to their full capacity. The requirements of the power, chemistry, metallurgy, and mining industry for certain unique machines, complex equipment, and spare parts are not being met satisfactorily.

SHIPBUILDING has mastered the production of multipurpose and specialized vessels. New vanguard technologies have been brought into service. An automated system is in operation for the design of ships and ship equipment. However, the manufacture of products needed to make up complete assemblies and of apparatus, ship structures, etc, is inadequate.

THE REAR ECHELONS OF MACHINE BUILDING have been developed to a certain extent. In casting production, mechanized and automated molding lines and modern machines for producing casting cores have been brought into service. But the problem of raising the degree of mechanization and automation of the basic and auxiliary processes, applying new materials, and employing low-power and low-waste technologies still remains unresolved. Requirements for tooling equipment and specific process equipment are not being fully met.

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan development and construction continued on the SECOND ECHELON OF MACHINE BUILDING. Production of diesel engines increased, and a new family of hydrodynamic transmissions for motor lift trucks was brought into production. A number of products for building lift trucks and vehicles, agricultural and construction engineering, for building manipulators and robots, technological modules, and automated process lines were mastered. A start was made on the production of high-precision hydraulic and pneumatic components.

The development of the RAW-MATERIAL AND ENERGY BASE is being carried out in accordance with the policy line outlined in the decisions of the 12th congress for increasing the proportion of enterprises' own primary energy and raw material resources, of integrated and in-depth processing of raw materials, of reducing the energy content and material content of production, and of mastering new types of materials. Practical work has begun on creating our own, qualitatively new raw material base for the national economy.

In THE POWER INDUSTRY production has continued to grow and the structure of the energy balance has continued to be improved. In 1985 41.6 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced, which is 19.5 percent more than the figure for 1980. Coal extraction reached a figure of 32.5 million tons. The "Maritsa-Iztok" complex has been expanded and modernized. Production of electric power generated on the basis of lignite coals has increased. The importance of THE NUCLEAR GENERATING INDUSTRY is increasing continuously -- the electric power produced from nuclear generating plants has doubled, and in 1985 reached 31.5 percent of the total amount produced by the country. A start has been made on bringing into service solar collectors and installations for utilizing the thermal energy of geothermal waters.

The difficulties that occurred at the end of 1985 in the electricity supplies to the national economy and the population are a result both of the hard winter, the prolonged drought, and also of certain subjective weaknesses. There were delays in the construction of individual power-generating capacities, and shortcomings were permitted in the operation, repair, and servicing of equipment. Additional difficulties were also created due to the uneconomic use of electric power in production, the communal sector, and everyday life. The emergency measures taken to repair thermal generating plants and to introduce new electricity generating capacities, as well as the considerable explanatory and organizational work to promote the economic consumption of electric power, to a large degree brought the electric power supplies back to normal.

The FERROUS METALLURGY enterprises increased production of cast iron by 10.8 percent, steel by 14.1 percent, and rolled ferrous metal products by 7.6 percent. There has been an increase in the production of products involving a higher degree of processing, such as zinc- and plastic-coated thin plate, spirally welded pipes, high-quality wire, etc.

During the years of the 5-year plan period new progressive technologies were brought into service in metallurgy, such as continuous casting, out-of-furnace processing, blowthrough of steel with inert gases, and so on. New grades of low-alloy structural, tool, nitrided, and other high-quality steels have been mastered. On the basis of deep processing of the raw materials and the application of modern technologies, small-run production has begun of special ferroalloys and certain new types of efficient refractory materials.

Notwithstanding the successes achieved, THE STRUCTURE, RANGE AND QUALITY OF THE FERROUS METALS PRODUCED DO NOT MEET THE CONSUMERS' GROWING DEMANDS. Deviations from the standard indexes are being permitted in the strength parameters and dimensions of rolled metals.

During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period the expansion of the raw-material base of NONFERROUS METALLURGY continued through the commissioning and construction of new mining and concentration enterprises. The existing technologies were further improved and new technologies introduced into service for chemical-bacterial copper extraction from substandard ores, for using oxygen to intensify metallurgical processes, and so on. This has led to an increase in the complex utilization of raw materials and to a reduction of waste products.

Modernizing and further equipping a large part of the capacities for producing rolled strip from nonferrous metals have been carried out, but the modernization of copper production is being completed at an unsatisfactory rate, and the same applies to the mastering of new materials for the needs of the electronics industry.

An expanded PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGY has been drawn up, which provides for accelerated technological reequipment of the operating mining and metallurgical enterprises, construction of new small-capacity plants, increasing the deep processing of raw materials, and expanding the range and raising the quality of production. By 1990 domestic production should satisfy 85-90 percent of the country's ferrous metals requirements, and almost 100 percent of its nonferrous metals requirements.

In accordance with the 12th congress' postulate for transforming the chemical industry branch into one of the principal factors for the intensification of production, THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPED AT A FAST RATE. Its role increased in the expansion of the country's raw material base and in the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for domestic chemical products. Production of medicines and drugs, perfumes and cosmetic products, domestic and small-run chemical products, polymer products, and industrial biological products developed at higher rates than the average for the branch. There was an expansion in the production of antibiotics, mineral fertilizers, plant protection agents, and other agricultural products.

The achievements of science and technology were introduced into service in the field of chemistry at a faster rate, such as certain modern biotechnologies and catalytic, membrane, and polymerization technologies. Through the introduction of new, more efficient strains of bacteria, the productivity of the fermentation plants in the production of antibiotics more than doubled. In the field of small-run chemical production, production commenced of new synthetic detergents, chemical paints, varnishes, and specialized compounds and adhesives, including products for the electronics industry.

However, in the chemical industry new plants are being built slowly, basic production funds are becoming obsolete, and specialized overhaul and repair work is being delayed. Planned rates have not been achieved in the production of sulfuric acid, washing soda, caustic soda, and phosphorus fertilizers. Production of new chemical materials for the requirements of electronics, machine building, construction, light industry, etc., has developed at insufficient rates.

During the coming years efforts must be directed toward the technological reequipment of chemical production and the mastering of new raw materials and other materials. Particular attention must be devoted to THE PRODUCTION OF STRUCTURAL PLASTICS, COMPOSITE MATERIALS, AND PURE AND ULTRA-PURE CHEMICALS for the needs of microelectronics, optical electronics, laser technology, the development of small-run chemical production, and so on.

During the 1981-85 period the production of LIGHT INDUSTRY increased by 17.6 percent. The main attention was directed toward increasing the extent of renewal of products, with the wide utilization of the achievements and experience both of the leading foreign firms and of the national artistic and creative potential. Production is being adapted more and more to the rapidly changing requirements of the consumers and the firm trends in fashion. The range of goods has been expanded with new products with the construction of small-and medium-size plants and enterprises. A number of production capacities have been renewed and modernized.

The production of certain basic products, such as school clothing, knitwear, and ladies coats, increased at a lower rate. The requirements for modern working clothing, clothing and footwear for children and young people, certain types of knitwear products, and so on are not being met adequately.

During the coming years the material-technical base of light industry must be modernized through accelerated technological reequipment, and provision must be made for further increasing production, expanding the range of goods, and raising quality.

The industrialization of CONSTRUCTION and the development of its production-technical base has continued. Building production increased by more than 26 percent. There was an increase in the proportion of structures, components, products, and parts produced in industrial conditions, as well as in the degree of their factory finishing. The level of mechanization of the construction processes increased.

During the 5-year-plan period about 35 billion leva were brought into service. Installations of importance for the national economy were commissioned, such as the third and fourth reactors at the "Kozlodvy" nuclear generating plant, the extension of the "Maritsa-Iztok" and "Traycho Kostov" thermoelectric power plants, and the extension of the "Neftokhim" economic combine in Burgas, while the modernization and reconstruction were completed of the "Lenin" construction and installation combine for the production of electric steel, and of many other installations.

Notwithstanding what has been achieved, however, the party's postulation concerning ensuring the further intensification of construction has not been wholly fulfilled. Conditions have not been ensured for an optimum increase in the degree of industrialization and mechanization of finishing operations. The range of THE NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS OF CHEMICAL ORIGIN, secondary and waste products, thermal and sound insulating and water-sealing materials, and construction materials with complex structural and insulating properties is not being expanded to a sufficient degree. On the basis of the complex engineering project that has been drawn up, it is necessary to provide for the technological reequipment of building production and to create conditions for a considerable increase in the degree of industrialization of building and installation operations, to convert the construction industry into an assembling industry. Radical improvements are required in the organization and system of payment for labor; in labor, technological, and financial discipline; and in the fight for a decisive improvement in the quality of the installations constructed.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's April vanguard line, AGRICULTURE has continued to develop along the intensive path. The mean annual volume of the branch's production during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is 6.3 percent higher

than that for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. Good results were obtained in grain production and in animal husbandry. The mean annual grain production rose by 3.4 percent as compared to the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period, which included increases of 19.1 percent for bread grains, and 14.2 percent for sunflower seed. Animal production rose by 13.2 percent, milk by 17.4 percent, and eggs by 20.9 percent. The percentage of production from animal husbandry in the total volume of agricultural production rose from 49 percent during the Seventh 5-Year-Plan period to 53.1 percent in the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period. The unfavorable natural and climatic conditions during certain years hampered the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 12th congress for increasing agricultural production.

The increase in production achieved during the accountability period was achieved mainly as a result of the increase in average yields and average animal birthrates. A certain contribution to the increase production of meat, milk, and vegetables is being made by the self-sufficiency system of the settlement systems and individual farming.

In agriculture the technological renewal of production has started, based on fundamentally new criteria and approaches. Minimum resource-saving cultivations are being carried out on 85 percent of the field areas used for autumn cereal crops. Low-volume spraying is being applied to 8 million decares of agricultural crops. Important measures have been implemented for wider application of the embryo transplantation method in cattle breeding and for the production of seed and planting materials by the tissue culture method. However, this represents only a good beginning.

During recent years profound qualitative changes have been carried out in the organization and administration of agriculture. From the existing 14,000 brigades, 3,150 brigades have been formed of a new type working on a self-supporting basis. The proportion of professionally trained workers rose to 1/3 of those employed in the branch, while the number of equipment operators reached 122,000.

A positive balance was achieved from the development of agriculture during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan. Under different conditions the prolonged drought, especially in 1985, would have had catastrophic consequences. The increased capacities of our economy and of the large-scale socialist agriculture enabled the difficulties to be overcome without serious disturbances in the development of the branch and the country.

The realization in practice of the decisions of the February 1985 plenum must lead to a radical change in the intensification of agricultural production. For this reason it is necessary quickly to overcome certain weaknesses and to set to work on a new scale and with new criteria. We have available a generation of domestic and foreign high-yielding and highly productive varieties, hybrids, and races of agricultural plants and animals with great possibilities, which at present are not being fully utilized. In plans breeding the resource-saving technologies are not being applied everywhere due to the conservatism in thinking and actions of some of the cadres. In animal rearing the broad introduction into practice of specialization in lines of production is being held up, particularly in specialized meat-producing cattle rearing and milk-yielding sheep rearing. The task set by the 12th congress on utilizing the great possibilities of the untain regions for quickly and efficiently increasing meat production is not being fulfilled. Year after year, the standardized feeding of ruminant animals is not being introduced.

Scientifically based systems of land cultivation and intensive crop rotation are still being introduced slowly, as a result of which no substantial progress has been achieved in intensive utilization of the land and its productive capacities.

In many respects the agro-industrial complexes and the brigades are not ensuring effective use of the material-technical base, especially of machinery. One of the main reasons for this is the slow creation of a modern organization for utilizing the machines and the irrational allocation of the investments for the technological renewal of the strategic types of production. As well as this, a substantial part of the material-technical base in animal rearing and plant-growing has become outdated and needs drastic renewal.

The new stage requires greater attention to be given to the quality of the manpower in agriculture, and for the whole system of professional training to be reorganized and harnessed to the task of mastering and introducing into practice the new technologies. In recent years there has occurred a further deterioration in the age profile of those engaged in agriculture. It is evident that complex social, economic, cultural, and everyday-life measures are needed to retain the work force, particularly the youth, in the country.

As well as applying the new technologies, fundamental changes have also to be introduced into the structure of agricultural production, giving priority to the strategic forms of production and those with a high scientific content, which correspond to the changing requirements of the domestic and international markets and the development of the latest trends of scientific-technical progress.

The volume of goods production of THE FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY rose in 1985 by 14.4 percent as compared to 1980. There was an increase in the production of prepared, semiprepared and children's foods. However, the production is still being renewed slowly, and the complex and in-depth utilization of raw materials is still being carried out to a low extent.

In FORESTRY 1,620,000 decares of new planting have been completed, which is 60 percent higher than in the Seventh 5 Year Plan period. The use of the forests is becoming more and more stabilized and their ecological and other functions are being improved.

In THE WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE INDUSTRY emphasis has been given to the development of the structure-determining types of production. While the general increase in goods production was 10.5 percent, the production of timber boards rose by 18.5 percent, and of furniture by 16.3 percent. The introduction into service of advanced technologies was delayed in the production of wood and wood-fiber boards, which held up the increase of production efficiency in the entire branch.

During the accountability period the wider introduction was ensured of the scientific-technological achievements for the complex SOLVING OF ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. Considerable means were spent on the introduction into service of waste-free and low-waste technologies and systems for the recirculating use of waters. Approximately 2.5 million metric tons of waste materials are made use of annually. The relative proportion of the treated effluent waters reached 55 percent, while the percentage of trapped noxious substances from those discharged into the atmosphere attained 78 percent.

However, in a large part of the populated areas and industrial regions the ecological effect is not in conformity with the expenditure on preserving the natural environment. The principal reason for this is the nonfulfillment of the plan for construction of basic purifying installations and the contravention of the environmental protection legislation. Insufficient work is being done on the industrial utilization of the vast amounts of slag, ash, and other valuable materials produced as waste products in the metallurgical plants and thermoelectric power plants.

It is essential to achieve a radical improvement in the work of all state organs and economic organizations in implementing the measures for protecting the natural environment, and to ensure their solution as a matter of priority by means of the annual and long-term plans.

During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period the country's TRANSPORT SYSTEM developed in accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP congress. The reconstruction and modernization of the material-technical base continued, as well as the introduction into service of complex mechanization and automation in individual installations and of new highly efficient technologies in all forms of transport.

In fulfillment of the congress decisions, 697 km of railway lines have been electrified and 367 km made twin-track. Now electrified railway lines make up about 53 percent of the overall length of track, while 21 percent of the lines are twin-track. Modern traffic control systems are being brought into operation.

There has been an improvement in the structure of the vehicle fleet. In transport for general use the average goods-carrying capacity rose during the 5-year-plan period from 7.1 to 9.0 metric tons, while 80.0 percent of the goods trucks were fitted with diesel engines. The percentage of special-purpose vehicles was increased by 8 percent.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable trading conditions, water transport and international road vehicle transport retained their authority as respected partners in international transport.

At the same time, certain important directions and tasks were not carried through to a conclusion during the 5-year-plan period. For example, the state of THE MASS TRANSPORTATION in the large towns, especially in Sofia, is not satisfactory. There have been delays in the renewal and improvement of the fleets, especially the river fleet, and of the structure of the vehicle fleet. Problems concerning the quality of transportation services, primarily in the small settlement systems, have not been totally solved. The expected improvements in providing taximeter goods transport services for the population have failed to materialize. The sanitary and hygienic condition of some of the vehicles and the state of road maintenance are not meeting the growing requirements.

The volume of the services carried out by air transport has increased, and the structure of the aircraft fleet has improved. The construction of the country's freeway network has continued, with the bringing into service of 113 km of new roads as compared to the 78 km provided for the 5-year-plan period.

Notwithstanding the reconstruction and modernization of the railways that have been carried out, THE PERCENTAGE OF GOODS CONVEYED BY RAIL HAS REMAINED AT THE 1980 LEVEL. The construction of high-capacity transshipment complexes in the ports, of main stations, and storage and warehousing facilities is falling behind. The state of the mechanization of LOADING AND UNLOADING OPERATIONS does not meet the requirements for the accelerated introduction of modern transportation and handling technologies.

The expansion and modernization of the material-technical base of COMMUNICATIONS has continued. The telephone links within and between settlements have been further improved. The long-distance automatic dialing network has been expanded. In spite of this, there is a clear lagging behind in this important branch in meeting the needs of the national economy and the workers. THE QUALITY OF COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES is low. Mechanization and automation of the production processes in postal communications is being delayed, as in the introduction into service of modern electronic, digital, and optical communication systems.

The development of the communication services should be directed toward further improving the material-technical base, sharply improving the quality of communications services, and providing high-quality radio and television signals to cover the whole country.

The country's FOREIGN ECONOMIC LINKS considerably expanded and deepened during the 5-year-plan period. During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period the growth rate of the country's overall exchange of goods was higher than the rate of growth in the national income. The party's line concerning more and more active participation in socialist economic integration and, first and foremost, comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union, is being successfully implemented. The goods turnover with the USSR increased by 70 percent.

Thanks to our country's participation in the international socialist division of labor, progressive structural changes were completed and production increased in a number of branches. The export of goods from specialization and production-sharing activities increased at a fast rate. The production of new articles commenced, technical-economic parameters were further improved, and there was an improvement in the quality of a number of structure-determining products.

The exchange of goods in foreign trade with the nonsocialist countries also continued to develop. Our economic relations with the developing countries are developing successfully.

In the field of exchange of goods, a task of particular importance is to ensure the strict fulfillment of the obligations undertaken under specialization and production-sharing agreements. Greater attention must be given to cooperation in the priority directions and to further improving the forms of this cooperation.

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY is developing successfully. A number of new modern hotels have been built and some of the older ones have been reconstructed. The tourism and engineering infrastructure of the tourist complexes is being improved and holiday settlements have been built. We are in the course of introducing modern technologies which contribute to providing variety and improving services at our resorts. A gradual changeover is taking place to the year-round use of the material-technical base. There has been an increase in the numbers of workers, agricultural laborers, and white-collar employees taking vacations at the recreation centers and tourist complexes. However, certain shortcomings also exist in this area. The introduction of new technologies is being held up in the modernization of the tourism base. The level of professional training of part of the cadres is inadequate. The organization must be further enhanced, and the servicing and utilization of the material base must be improved.

Alongside the dynamic development of the branches of the economy and the successes achieved by the branches, MORE THAN A FEW WEAKNESSES HAVE ALSO APPEARED IN THE FIELD OF THE ECONOMY DURING THE ACCOUNTABILITY PERIOD.

Notwithstanding the great work that has been completed in explaining and implementing the decisions of the 1984 national party conference, the necessary radical change in IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION has not been achieved. In this area only isolated breakthroughs have been made in light industry, machine building, the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, and others. However, as a whole the improvement of quality has not become the heart and main content of the work in the overwhelming portion of the party and economic organizations. The opportunities offered by the scientific-technical potential are not being fully utilized; the weaknesses connected with the technological preparation and metrological provisions for production have not been overcome; and issues of technological discipline, increasing the cadres' professional skills, etc., are being underestimated. The levers of the economic mechanism are still failing to provide the required degree of incentive for production quality.

In certain branches and types of production sufficient attention is not being devoted to carrying out BASIC OVERHAULS of processing equipment well and in good time, nor to the full utilization of production capacities. The economic mechanism is not stimulating a sufficient degree of interest in improving repair activities in conformity with the contemporary requirements for renewing and raising the efficiency of production.

THE DEPARTMENTAL APPROACH in administration of the national economy has had a negative effect on the accelerated development of the branches and the growth of the national income. Problems and difficulties have been created in the balancing and proportional development of the economy. Creative activity, initiative, and the taking of economic risks have frequently come up against manifestations of bureaucratism and inertia.

The complexity and broad scale of the new decisions and tasks demand a rearrangement in the work at all levels, combining revolutionary thought with revolutionary action as a guarantee for fulfillment of the party's outline plans.

3. Social Policy and Living Standards

In accordance with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in fulfillment of the party's December program, social policy has been directed toward further raising living standards and further improving the socialist way of life. At the same time, the congress set the task of making the raising of living standards more and more a factor and powerful stimulus for the development of the economy and for further improving activities in all spheres of social life. The results achieved by the economy during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period created conditions for YET MORE FULLY SATISFYING THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL NEEDS. The real incomes per capita increased by 19.5 percent. The main source of this increase continued to be THE WORKING WAGE, which increased by 17 percent. The minimum monthly working wage rose from 100 to 120 leva. The starting wages of young specialists with secondary and higher education increased. The pay of certain categories of workers was raised -- doctors, teachers, equipment operators engaged in the mining and extraction industry and in power production, etc.

The increase of the per capita real incomes during the 5-year-plan period was to a large extent due to the increase in THE SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS, which rose by 31 percent. An ever-larger portion of these funds is being created by the enterprises and economic organizations. Certain measures were undertaken to link the social consumption funds more closely with the personal participation of workers in increasing the production through which their economic and social efficiency was intensified.

A considerable part of the social consumption funds was directed toward increasing the birthrate and improving the conditions for child. The monthly supplements for children were increased, and the additional paid leave for looking after children was extended until they reach the age of 2 years. Children up to 6 months of age are given free medicines. The means for assisting single mothers and for maintaining children's homes were increased. Loans are issued for housing and household needs of young families, part of these loans not being paid back after the birth of the second and third child.

Notwithstanding these measures, THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS continues to be one of the most important issues of our society. The birth rate is low and the natural population growth small. The relative proportion of the older groups in the structure of the population is becoming greater and greater. It is necessary to increase still further the social prestige of motherhood and of having many children, and to devote more attention to strengthening the family and to the care and upbringing of a lively and capable younger generation.

THERE HAVE BEEN INCREASES IN THE MINIMUM MONTHLY PENSIONS FOR YEARS OF SERVICE AND OLD AGE, INHERITED AND PERSONAL INVALID PENSION, AND THE PENSIONS FOR COOPERATIVE FARM WORKERS. The amount of pensions paid out in 1985 reached 2,397 million leva, over 42 percent higher than in 1980. The increase in old-age pensions for cooperative farm workers benefited 550,000 persons. A solution was found to the question of pensions for equipment operators in agriculture working under conditions of the second category of labor.

During the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period considerable attention was given to MULTIFACETED SATISFACTION OF THE POPULATION'S DEMANDS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES. The range of producers of goods and services was expanded, integration was implemented between light and local industry, and a number of small and medium-sized enterprises were built. The product structure was improved, ranged were widened, and new products were put into production to satisfy new needs connected with the workers' daily life and recreation.

The production of durable goods, and also of luxury, gourmet, and new products was increased. There was a growth in the quantity of goods produced by machine building, the chemical industry, and others for domestic use. Over the years of the 5-year-plan period, commodity funds rose overall by 25.9 percent.

On the basis of the population's increased incomes and the increased commodity funds, RETAIL GOODS TURNOVER developed further, increasing by 21 percent during the 5-year-plan period. There was an expansion in the application of the new progressive forms of trade -- self-service, the open display of goods, home deliveries of goods, fulfillment of commissions to advance orders, and so on. A start was made on construction regional trading centers and specialized furniture stores; the network of company stores and trading points at places of work expanded; and the links between producers and traders are being improved.

The consumption of a number of basic foodstuffs and nonfood product increased, reaching the following per capita figures in 1985: meat -- 71.3 kg; fish -- 8.3 kg; eggs -- 239; milk (3.5 percent fat content) -- 215.2 liters; cotton fabrics -- 26.6 square meters; woolen fabrics -- 4.8 square meters; silk fabrics -- 4.4 square meters; knitwear products -- 132 items; and footwear -- 2.2 pairs. There was an improvement in furnishings and fittings for the Bulgarian house. Now, of every 100 households 93 are equipped with television sets, 89 with washing machines, 94 with refrigerators, 37 with cars, and 42 with telephones.

However, in spite of the results achieved, trade continues to lag behind the market's real requirements. There have been decreases in the percentages, and in some cases in the actual amounts of foods in certain categories in popular demand. Periods of interruption in the sales of a number of essential goods are frequent. Consumer demand is not being studied sufficiently, and the reaction to newly arising needs is slow. Trade has still not formed a barrier against substandard goods delivered to the market. The supply of products with higher technical specifications such as color television sets, automatic washing machine, refrigerator-freezers, and other products for domestic and cultural use, is lagging behind. The growth of the commodity funds is still falling behind the increase in the population's money incomes, thus creating certain difficulties in the market.

THE STANDARD OF TRADING SERVICES is unsatisfactory, and complete solutions have not yet been found for questions concerning the organization of trading, especially those relating to goods movement, the specialization and siting of the store network, and the introduction of modern technological and technical equipment.

During the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period, further measures need to be taken to ensure a regular, all-year-round supply of the domestic market with varied and high-quality goods. Yet wider application must be made of COMPLEX MECHANIZATION AND AUTOMATION, AS WELL AS PALLETIZATION AND CONTAINER TECHNOLOGY in handling goods and stocking shops, and the road must be opened for the modern progressive forms of trading services.

The development of PUBLIC CATERING must continue to accelerated rates, and there must be radical improvements in the sanitation and quality of service. There must be an expansion in the industrial production and the supply of semifinished products, semi-prepared and prepared foods in convenient packs and portions, which are in high demand. The proportion of food products from the Bulgarian national cuisine must be increased. Cafeteria catering for the workers and all schoolchildren and students must be further developed.

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period THE EVERYDAY SERVICES to the population were further developed and their material-technical base was improved. District combines and small enterprises were built, special streets and zones for services were set up, and the network of workshops and acceptance points was expanded. Services to workers at their places of employment improved. The servicing of the small populated areas was improved through new forms of organization. The fast and express services, services by subscription, the rental of items, and so on, were well received by the population.

However, here, too, no radical change has been carried out in the development of services and the improvement of their quality in accordance with the growing demands. The standard of service and the scope of services provided continue to be their weakest side. The demand for automobile services, carpentry, ironworking, and especially building and repair services is still far from being fully satisfied. The development of everyday services is uneven throughout the country. Opening hours do not correspond to the workers' free time. Control and strictness relating to the quality of services and their fulfillment within due time are at a low level.

It is necessary to overcome the lag in developing of domestic and household services within the period of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan and to provide the preconditions for services to grow by 70-80 percent. There must be a radical improvement in the quality of services and a considerable expansion in their range. Special attention must be paid to services at people's places of work and in small populated areas.

The expansion of HOUSING CONSTRUCTION and the solving of the housing problem occupy important places in the party's social policy. During the years of the 5-year-plan 343,000 dwellings were completed, which is less than that envisaged in the Theses of the 12th congress. The per capita living area increased by 1.8 square meters. Particular attention was paid to meeting the housing demands of young families. Enterprises and their labor collectives are engaging in housing construction. In the capital, certain large towns, and national industrial complexes the housing requirements are still not being fully met. The quality of housing construction continues to be unsatisfactory.

During the coming years renewal of the housing stock must be extended and the system of housing allocation must be further improved. The proportion of dwellings with 3 or more rooms must be increased to over 50 percent of the total number of newly built dwellings. During the years of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan approximately 360,000 dwellings are to be built, 100,000 of them in the capital. In the new housing districts under construction the necessary installations for providing complex services to the population must be built at the same time as the housing.

An important component part of the party's social program is the improvement of MEDICAL SERVICES to the population. In 1985 there were 35 doctors and stomatologists for every 10,000 inhabitants of the country. More and more attention is being devoted to mothers and children. Approximately 2,500 maternity and children's clinics look after and maintain the health of pregnant mothers and children up to the age of 3 years. Infant mortality in Bulgaria fell to 15.8 per 100 liveborn babies in 1985, as against 20.3 for 1980, but still lies far behind the best world achievements. Infant mortality in the villages is higher than the average for the country.

The number of children in permanent nurseries and mother-and-child homes has risen. More and more concern is being given to old people and singles throughout the country. Home social care services have expanded.

The material-technical base for health care has improved. The most modern diagnostic and treatment methods have been introduced, such as ultrasonic and endoscopic diagnostics, computer tomography, etc. The hemodialysis centers established in all the okrugs have extended the lifespan of those suffering from kidney disease. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

The quality of the medical service to the population and the siting of specialized medical aid close to people's homes and places of work does not meet the requirements. The measures taken to limit and treat the socially important diseases and to expand preventive health care are inadequate. The standard and efficiency of the health protection of mothers, children, and people of working age are still not satisfactory.

With a view to meeting the population's health needs more fully, the available hospital beds must be redistributed; new methods and medical equipment for a modern standard of treatment must be applied everywhere; and disease prevention activities and the quality and standard of medical services must be improved in the labor collectives and the residential districts.

REST AND HOLIDAY FACILITIES have been considerably developed. New vocation homes have been built. The numbers of those taking vacations at all seasons of the year have increased.

The MASSES PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORT, AND TOURISM must be developed as necessary for the sensible use of free time by workers and youth, to improve the state of health of the people, and to maintain high working fitness. Their development should not be restricted to concern for high sports skills. The most favorable conditions must be created for popular sports and tourism, while improving the sports and tourism base and expanding the organized forms for annual holidays and short breaks from work.

Complex measures are needed to utilize more fully and rationally the labor resources and intellectual potential of the nation. By the technological renewal of production ONE MUST ENSURE A MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND WORKING CONDITIONS, in order to achieve the more complete realization of every member of socialist society.

III. Intellectual Culture

Since its foundation, the BCP has always seen intellectual culture as an integral part of the society's material life, and simultaneously as a factor in society's further development and improvement. Having combined the century-long struggle of our people for intellectual progress with Marxist-Leninist ideas on the revolutionary transformation of society, the party, even before the victory of the socialist revolution, surrounded itself with our most creative talent in the name of the struggle against fascism and capitalism. The party enjoyed authority and recognition among the broadest circles of the progressive intellegentsia.

Under the conditions of socialism, and especially during the April period in our country, A REAL UPSURGE OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE took place. It convincingly confirmed the remarkable idea of Georgi Dimitrov that in culture there are no great or small peoples, and that every people is capable of making its contribution to enriching mankind's cultural treasury.

The level achieved in the relatively independent development of science, education, artistic culture, and the mass media after the 12th BCP Congress SHARPENED THE NEED FOR THEIR ORGANIC SYNTHESIS and for their even closer interaction as an integral system. Now the intellectual sphere becomes an ever broader field of creative expression and simultaneously increases its role in building up the human factor, which has a leading role in the scientific-technical revolution which is taking place. This requires that we move to FURTHER EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN THE INTEGRATIONAL PROCESS AMONG THE VARIOUS SPHERES OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE, SO THAT THEIR MERGING AND MUTUAL ENRICHMENT MAY INCREASE IN ORDER TO MORE EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THEIR SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

The INTENSIFIED DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE CULTURAL PROCESSES is an essential characteristic of the intellectual sphere. The access of the working people to cultural assets significantly increased. In accordance with expanding socialist democracy, the increasing cultural level of the people, and the public activity of cultural figures, the restructuring of the leadership of the intellectual sphere based on THE SOCIO-STATE PRINCIPLE in the area of creative culture, expanded after the 12th BCP Congress to the sphere of education as well. We have to apply this principle better in perfecting science leadership. Thus we shall complete the integral cycle by restructuring the leadership of intellectual life, something which will lead to favorable possibilities for further overcoming the interdepartmental barriers and increasing the comprehensive role of the intellectual factor in social life.

Our intellectual culture asserts itself more than ever as an OPEN SYSTEM. Preserving and developing its class character and patriotic socialist contents, it perceives everything valuable from the progressive intellectual culture of other peoples and simultaneously, according to its possibilities, makes its contribution to enriching mankind's intellectual culture.

1. Science and Its Increasing Role

The further construction of the developed socialist society in our country requires a combination of the scientific-technical revolution in all areas and activities with the advantages of the socialist social system. This dramatically increases the ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR SCIENTIFIC FRONT both in implementing original research and development, and in studying and utilizing world scientific experience and achievements.

After the BCP Central Committee April plenum, significant results were achieved in the areas of science and scientific-technical progress. A scientific front which is

substantial for our country's size was constructed. The organizational structures of the academies, the higher schools, and the branch engineering-innovating organizations were formed. A cadre potential has been created in the principal scientific directions which has growing capacities for reaching modern complex solutions and for the reproduction of national science. The role and contribution of Bulgarian scientific thought to implementing the goals and tasks of the socialist community are constantly increasing. The international authority of Bulgarian science increased.

The care for science and scientific services increased after the 12th BCP Congress. In 1985 the expenditures for science and scientific services reached 2.8 percent of the national income, in comparison with 2.3 percent in 1981. More than 80,000 people work in the area of science and scientific services, which is about 1.8 percent of all those engaged in the national economy. Now 51 academicians, 78 corresponding-members of the academies, about 1,200 professors, and 2,500 docents are working in Bulgaria.

During the period under review, efforts were made to form the necessary correlation between basic and applied research and development.

International scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, and first of all with the USSR, continued to develop successfully. The number of signed treaties and agreements on scientific-technical cooperation with the capitalist countries and companies increased.

The high requirements and the SELECTIVE STRATEGY DRAWN UP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE directed the scientific and innovating units toward solving many essential raw material-energy problems, improving the technologies, increasing the technical level, improving quality and renewing production, better utilizing the labor potential, soil-climate conditions, and biological possibilities of the crops and agrarian animals, improving the labor environment, solving the problems of the complex neuro-biological and psycho-social development of man, and so forth.

Certain technological breakthroughs were implemented using original Bulgarian innovations, and four scientific discoveries of our scientists were recognized. The scientific and developing organizations receive the main credit for turning electronics and the electronic industry into a leading branch of machinebuilding, and for developing biotechnologies, optical electronics, laser technology, and the production of new materials.

The Central Committee highly values the results achieved by figures in the field of science and technology in the struggle for further technical-economic, social, and intellectual progress of the society.

Simultaneously, it must be pointed out that IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENCE THERE EXIST MANY UNSOLVED PROBLEMS, AND THERE ARE MANY DIFFICULTIES AND WEAKNESSES THAT ARE BOTH OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE. The task of placing science and scientific-technical progress at the base of our socio-economic development, has not been fulfilled. The economic mechanism has neither created the necessary preconditions of forming in the managing organizations a "hunger" for scientific products, nor in the scientific organizations a striving toward original and large-scale developments of great effectiveness. There exist serious weaknesses in planning financing, and price-forming of the scientific-technological, and information products. The low level and the irrational use of the material-technical and informational basis of science are a chronic disease. The problems of electing, stimulating, and improving the qualification and age structure of the scientific cadres have not found a satisfactory solution for many years. The development of young scientific workers also lags behind the needs.

THE SITUATION OF SCIENTIFIC CRITICISM IS ALSO UNSATISFACTORY. In many scientific areas it is timid, unconvincing, and subjective, while in others -- it is a "forbidden zone," carefully guarded by pseudo-scientific authorities. Many of the scientific publications as well as the scientific, faculty, specialized, and expert councils do not sufficiently assist and do not develop criticism. Unfortunately, the administrative-scientific leaderships and the party organizations do not utilize scientific criticism as an instrument of assistance and control.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF MANAGING SCIENCE HAS BEEN BUREAUCRATIZED TO A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE. It has many "shadowy areas" and it creates conditions for concentrating on petty subjects, conservatism, and avoiding the burning problems of the day. Very often in scientific work THERE IS NO COMMUNICATION WITH PRACTICAL LIFE. This produces a monologue which does not leave the "home court" of the department chair, section, or institutions.

Taken together, these weaknesses decrease the effectiveness of the scientific thought, and in many cases turn creative new ideas into a "grey stream" of self-oriented scientific developments and publications.

Obviously, A NEW APPROACH IS NECESSARY, WHICH WILL AVOID THE DUPLICATION OF STRUCTURES AND INSURE GREATER FLEXIBILITY AND THE OPERATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH ACTIVITY. IT IS HIGH TIME TO MORE BROADLY INTRODUCE THE PROBLEM PRINCIPLE AND PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH when forming scientific collectives, and decisively overcome the existing organizational barriers which hinder the introduction of new and more effective forms of work.

The main requirement of the scientific front during the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period and until the year 2000 is to direct efforts toward solving in an integrated manner the FUNDAMENTAL THEORETICAL AND APPLICABLE PROBLEMS of: technologically reequipping the national economy; improving the structure and intensifying the entire national economic complex; increasing the effectiveness of the socialist economic and scientific-technical integration; increasing the scientific level of social management; and forming the socialist personality.

These important requirements necessitate the RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT AND EXPEDIENTLY ORIENT IT, AND A COMPLETE FULL REVIEW OF ITS ORGANIZATIONAL AND THEMATIC-FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UNIFORM NATIONAL STRATEGY OF BULGARIA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT during the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period and until the year 2000. In this strategy the focus must be on priority directions for developing and multiplying the integrated and standardized technologies both in areas in which we have specialized until now, and in new promising trends of particular significance for our country in future decades.

It is necessary to establish specialized organization to research and introduce technologies, and an entire technological infrastructure for the national economy.

Such a long-range strategy for the country's technological development also assumes a NEW APPROACH IN DEVELOPING BASIC RESEARCH to use as a theoretical and methodological foundation and as a reliable source for enriching the fund of Bulgarian science. This necessitates the formation of a NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR BASIC RESEARCH paying particular attention to original research and other research which is undertaken from the starting point of a given applied result, the implemented world scientific product, or of mastering the scientific knowledge of other countries. The monopoly of this or that scientific organization is to be decisively overcome, as well as the monopoly of a certain collective on a given piece of research. It is the duty of the academicians and the higher education establishments more and more profoundly to follow and study the achievements of science and technology in the world, and assure the preconditions for rapid development in every direction in the front ranks of world science.

The national program for basic research must be constructed upon the principle of THE SOCIAL, NATURAL, AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES INTERMINING AND SUPPLEMENTING ONE ANOTHER. The research of the scientific-technical revolution must find its place in this program on the basis of the inter-disciplinary approach, internal logic, and the methodological requirements of scientific development itself. The program must be built on the basis on the constant expansion and development of the direct scientific-technological relations with the USSR, as well as production sharing, specialization, and integration between the two countries' scientific institutes.

The decisive perfection of the organization and management of science requires an increase in the self-government character of scientific organizations by combining expedient planning and centralized management with the initiative and freedom of scientific creativity; and preserving the specific character of scientific labor with the necessary state, fiscal, labor, and technology discipline. This must find its normative expression in the economic mechanism; in the program organization; in competition; in uniting and integrating forces and resources; and in evaluating, paying, and stimulating the cadres.

Turning the scientific organizations into self-governing ones must facilitate the IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION, removing the "no man's land" between science and social practice, and very quickly introducing scientific results. Now science must be organically connected with production, and scientific figures connected with the workers class. Science must at the same time broadly open itself to education and culture.

On the other hand, turning the scientific organizations into self-governing ones must create new possibilities for the ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE ITSELF AND ITS CADRE POTENTIAL. It is necessary to proceed without delay toward decisively renewing, comprehensively developing, and fully utilizing the MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS of the scientific front, because serious scientific results can be achieved only in modern scientific laboratories with world-level scientific equipment and organization.

THE WORK WITH YOUNG CADRES acquires special significance in the development of the scientific-cadre potential. It is also especially important to perfect the mechanisms of directly connecting the cadres creative growth and professional development with their concrete contribution to scientific research and production. MORE EFFECTIVE, BOLDER, AND MORE FLEXIBLE FORMS AND METHODS OF STIMULATING THE CADRES ARE NEEDED. It is expedient to introduce into the sphere of industry a system of posts for technologists, planners, and designers, which, although simplified, must be adequate with regard to scientific titles and degree and sufficiently versatile to reflect the complexity of the cadres' labor, rights, and responsibilities. REMUNERATION FOR WORK IN SCIENCE must be brought into line with its social role and significance.

The new tasks dictate the comprehensive perfection and application of the STATE-SOCIAL AND SOCIAL-STATE PRINCIPLE in the management of science, and the search or new and more effective forms of developing scientific and technological creativity among the scientific-technical intelligentsia, the working people, and especially among the youth.

Issues of increasing the PARTY INFLUENCE OVER SCIENCE are of fundamental importance for the moral-psychological readjustment of the scientific cadres in the spirit of the latest party decisions. The party committees and organizations must probe more deeply and competently into the tasks of the scientific organizations and collectives, and create a new political climate for directing these organizations and collectives toward especially important scientific problems, the solution of which accelerates the further socioeconomic and intellectual development of the country.

2. Artistic Creativity and Cultural Activity

The years after the 12th BCP Congress were fruitful for Bulgarian artistic culture. It continued to assert as an active factor in society's socioeconomic and intellectual progress, and in the harmonious development of the socialist personality.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the April cultural policy for 30 years already, socialist Bulgaria is justifiably proud of the achievements of its cultural front. Today, it has the power and possibilities to solve more and more complex creative and social tasks. One can say decisively that many achievements in the areas of artistic literature, painting, cinematography, theater, music, dancing, and architecture have asserted themselves not only as the national intellectual treasury, but have also evoked broad international interest. The nationwide esthetic education which is being implemented, the diversified cultural activity, the unique "Banner of Peace" movement, and the integrational processes in the intellectual area turned into a powerful instrument of ideological influence and of developing the people's creative talents, especially those of the growing generations. The international writers' meetings and some other cultural forums which are taking place in our country became a wonderful tradition. The large-scope ideas of the talented fighter for creativity and beauty in work and life -- Lyudmila Zhivkov -- are incorporated in these achievements of our modern intellectual culture.

Literature and art made a significant step forward in implementing the party's order to depict socialist reality in a highly artistic manner. They directed ever more decisively their attention toward constructing the image of the positive hero, and toward creative analysis and reproduction of our society's contradictions and the struggle against negative phenomena. Works which reveal important stages in the people's historical fate and revolutionary struggles have a great patriotic and educational charge. Our art's commitment to the cardinal problem of mankind -- the struggle for peace and against the danger of a nuclear war -- is strengthening. THE GROWTH IN PROFESSIONAL SKILL, THE DIVERSITY OF INDIVIDUAL STYLES AND MANNERS, AND THE SCOPE AND WEALTH OF THE CREATIVE PROCESS ARE A PRECIOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR CULTURAL FRONT, WHICH IS TO DEVELOP FURTHER ON THE IDEOLOGICAL ESTHETIC FOUNDATION OF THE METHOD OF SOCIALIST REALISM. It is in this, above anything else, that the party sees the road toward further increasing the quality and social effectiveness of artistic creativity.

Traditionally, OUR ARTISTIC-CREATIVE UNIONS are working actively and fruitfully to correctly direct the creative process and to elevate its ideological and esthetical level. Developing this significant positive experience even more consistently, they concentrate their attention on unsolved problems and new tasks. It is necessary to devote more concern to contemporary creative problems, and to the work of every unit, editorial board, publication, and individual creator.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF BULGARIAN CULTURE GROWS. It actively cooperates in propagating the peaceful policy of our party and state and further deepening the processes of intellectually drawing closer together with the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community. In its contacts with other countries, Bulgarian culture conducts a convincing dialogue, revealing the advantages of real socialism and the deep humanity and democracy of its goals. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is successfully consolidating as an active center of major cultural events, and an active and respected member of UNESCO and other international cultural organizations.

Bulgaria's participation in enriching world socialist culture, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, must further be the main trend in implementing our international cultural activity. The significance of culture as a bridge for the people's mutual acquaintance and peaceful understanding grows under the conditions

of the exacerbated ideological and political situation in the world. This requires that we devote much greater attention to the qualitative dimensions of cultural exchange, its flexibility, and its growing influence.

Simultaneously, the cultural level of the Bulgarian people, and our country's broad and active international political, economic, and cultural relations and intensive development INCREASE THE REQUIREMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE IDEOLOGICAL CONTENT AND ESTHETIC QUALITIES OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY. It is in accordance with these higher requirements that one must evaluate both the undoubted achievements and the still existing weaknesses of our cultural life. Many facts testify to manifestations of a decline in strict critical and selfcritical attitudes on the part of individual creators, artistic councils, editorial boards, publishing houses, and leadership of cultural institutes and artistic-creative unions. Social, artistic, and economic counteractions against thematically weak and ideologically limited works, and against indifferent, boring, and artificially complicated works are not sufficiently effective. Unfortunately, there are cases of onesidedly reflecting modern reality, as well as enslavement to esthetic views and concepts which are alien to the nature of socialist art. The demanding public justifiably considers that some of the works of literature and art do not reflect sufficiently our people's work and struggle to construct mature socialism.

The party has repeatedly stressed the SIGNIFICANCE OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC CRITICISM as a form of party leadership in the artistic-creative process, and as its valuable regulator. Under the conditions of nationwide esthetic education, it also asserts itself more and more as a valuable orienting and directing factor in the esthetic-educational process. Positive transformations took place in recent years in the area of artistic criticism; however, the desired irreconcilability concerning a decreased ideological level, an unsatisfactory professional level, and subjective partiality has still not been reached. What is needed is increased competence and responsibility in theory and criticism to evaluate the artistic assets from clear class-party and esthetic positions, while those creators who work in this area are to combine artistic facts with the facts of life more skillfully.

The needs of social development requires us TO RAISE THE SOCIALIST HUMANITY AND HISTORICAL OPTIMISM OF OUR ART, MULTIPLY ITS IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CHARGE, AND INCREASE ITS CIVIC FERVOR. The task is to use the power of artistic influence to form high moral merits and active humanism, and to reveal the optimistic concept of man. The civic position of the creator, as well as his vigilant conscience and his ability to depict our reality's concrete historical dialectics with a correct creative sense are of great importance in solving his task, as well as in the struggle with negative phenomena and deviations from socialist humanism.

NEW PROBLEMS EMERGE TO CONFRONT ART AND CULTURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. The scientific-technical revolution evoked ever deeper changes in individual and social life, in the psychology and general culture of the individual personality, and in the manner of living. Simultaneously, some contradictions also emerge in the development of the personality, as well as manifestations of onesidedness in interests, elements of intellectual limitations, and consumer orientation. These problems, which have not been sufficiently solved, pose new qualitative tasks and responsibilities for artistic creators, esthetic science, artistic-creative unions, and organs of culture management.

During the past period, concrete measures were undertaken to perfect PLANNING AND PREPARING THE DISTRIBUTION AND PLACEMENT OF CADRES IN THE SPHERE OF ARTISTIC CULTURE. Now the party poses tasks of long-lasting significance, which require that serious reconstruction be carried out to further intensify the academic process, to integrate

close and similar specialities, and to promote close cooperation between academic institutions and scientific institutes in training future specialists. It is necessary to devote more expedient care to the ideological-political education and professional qualification of the young creative-artistic intelligentsia and students. In this context, serious claims may be made in relation to professional standards, ideological and pedagogical training, and the teaching cadres of the arts educational establishments. The significance of the problem of improving prospective planning, and of selecting and training cadres in accordance with real needs, increases.

AFTER THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS WERE INVESTED IN PERFECTING COMPREHENSIVE CULTURAL ACTIVITY AMONG THE PEOPLE AND IN INCREASING ITS SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS. Our country has at its disposal a developed system of cultural institutions which make their contribution to satisfying the spiritual needs and elevating the cultural level of the working people, and to their esthetic education. As a result of the consistently conducted policy of decentralizing cultural activities, a process began for activating cultural life in the conurbation systems, workers collectives, teaching establishments, and the Army units. Positive tendencies consolidated in the development of amateur artistic activity, connected first of all with elevating the level of cultural events.

Changes in the socioeconomic and intellectual development of the nation, and the expanding democracy of culture require CHANGES ALSO TO BE MADE IN THE APPROACH TO IMPLEMENTING THE LINKS BETWEEN ART AND THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. Creators' contacts with ordinary people and the workers collectives must become much more active and lasting. The forms of artistically depicting the new phenomena and tendencies in our social development need further improvement. The artistic-creative unions and culture administration organs do not fully utilize the possibilities of the moral and material stimuli and the mechanism of social commissions for directing creators toward significant topical themes.

The attitude of the relevant state and public organs toward the PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CLUBS needs a serious change. These clubs must consolidate as a center of cultural life in the settlements. It is known that for many years these clubs experienced insurmountable difficulties of a material, financial, and cadre nature. The activity of such powerful systems of mass cultural influence as film-distributing, libraries, and museums needs critical evaluation and concrete assistance.

The analysis of the dissemination of cultural values and the sociological research which has been conducted, show the presence of an IMBALANCE IN THE STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS OF THE CULTURAL NEEDS OF VARIOUS STRATA OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND YOUTH, THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY GENERALLY, AND IN THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES. The reasons and ways of overcoming these disproportions are being insufficiently analyzed and reported by the cultural institutes, organs, and organizations. The development of cultural life in small settlements and conurbation systems that are relatively removed from the national and okrug centers merits special care in this direction.

Experience shows that without sufficient and reliable information about the qualitative changes taking place in the people's consciousness and behavior it is impossible to direct ideologically and to manage effectively the modern processes of cultural life. This complex and urgent task must be solved more and more insistently and comprehensively by the competent organs within the system of culture and the relevant sciences.

THE NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT FOR ESTHETIC EDUCATION continued to develop and enrich itself during the period under review, and the role of the esthetic principle in the people's work and everyday life was strengthened. The complex program for nationwide esthetic education and the long-range programs of the Committee on Culture and the artistic-creative unions contain a rich ideological charge and guidelines for educating through

the creativity and life of great figures, including many noted Bulgarians. In this activity basic attention and the related initiatives must in the future be directed toward more rationally utilizing existing possibilities to attain a broader range of influence and a more differentiated implementation of this activity among the various socio-professional groups, and especially among the youth.

Despite the measures adopted in recent years for a fresh organization of mass MUSICAL-ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES, more specifically in the enterprises of public catering and the discotheques, and to overcome manifestations of inferior taste and the denationalization of musical activity, the changes which have been achieved do not correspond with the requirements. The departmental approach is being overcome only slowly, something which creates diversity in the directions of the activities of the various organizations and institutes.

Achievements in the area of the CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE are significant, but simultaneously many acute problems and requirements emerge to confront the specialized organs of culture in searching for and, especially, in preserving cultural-historical monuments and relics. There have been many cases of an irresponsible attitude toward significant objects of our cultural-historical heritage. The preservation and maintenance of these objects must be the duty and responsibility not only of the specialized institutions, but also of our entire public. It is necessary to improve comprehensively the work of the museums, and sharply improve the conditions of preserving, maintaining, and utilizing the archives and other documents of our cultural-historical heritage.

THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF CULTURE significantly improved during the reported period. Many major national objects of great cultural-ideological significance were constructed, such as the Buzludzha monument-house, the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture, and so forth. The material base of many arts galleries, museums, libraries, and some theaters improved as a result of the construction of new buildings or the reconstruction of existing ones. Our restored and highly patriotic tradition of making donations had a beneficial influence in this context.

Simultaneously, one must take into consideration the fact that in many places in our country the material-technical basis of culture is being seriously underestimated. The local economic organs and organizations must participate ever more actively in the construction and enrichment of this basis. It is extremely imperative to use the material-technical basis in an integrative fashion for cultural needs, regardless of this basis' departmental subordination. Even more radical measures are needed to reequip culture and its objects with modern technical means.

The party's April cultural policy is the basis and source of CONSTANTLY IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF ARTISTIC CREATIVITY AND CULTURAL ACTIVITY. The SOCIAL-STATE PRINCIPLE as an expression of socialist democracy in managing and leading artistic culture underwent further development in the period between the 12th and 13th BCP Congresses. The Committee on Culture and the councils on culture consolidated as social-state organizations which successfully coordinate, mobilize, and utilize the cadre and material possibilities of the various institutes and organizations. The role of the creative-artistic unions in the activity of the national cultural and complex also developed.

Simultaneously, there exist many weaknesses in the management of artistic culture which hinder the effective utilization of the social-state principle. The possibilities of some social-state organs as collective leaderships are not being sufficiently used. Manifestations of bureaucracy are evident in the activity of some figures and councils on culture, as well as lack of ability to utilize the experience and possibilities of the mass organizations, and other public and state organs.

The positive transformations achieved during the period under review testify to the maturity of the PARTY LEADERSHIP OF THE MANYSIDED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES, and its ability to solve, in a timely and creative way, the problems and tasks emerging at every stage. The party committees and organizations are dealing more systematically and profoundly with the topical problems of artistic-cultural life. The relations of the BCP okrug committees with the Committee on Culture and with the creative-artistic unions are improving. The content of the work of the party organizations in the creative-artistic unions and the national cultural institutes is being enriched. These positive tendencies must strengthen further. THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PERSONAL EXAMPLE OF THE COMMUNISTS AND LEADING OFFICIAL IN THE SYSTEM OF CULTURE ARE TO INCREASE, AND THE STYLE AND METHODS OF THEIR WORK ARE TO IMPROVE.

Figures from the fields of art and culture are implementing their highly humane missions, UNITED AND RALLIED AROUND THE LENINIST APRIL POLICY OF THE PARTY. The Central Committee highly values their contribution to our people's intellectual development, and expresses its confidence that they will cooperate with more and more inspiration and with new and creative energy in successfully putting into effect the bold instructions of the 13th BCP Congress.

3. Education and Cadre Training

During the years of the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period new steps forward were made in reconstructing education and developing the system of increasing the qualification of the cadres and their more effective utilization. Significant work was done to create the necessary organizational, cadre, and material-technical conditions of the personality's multisided development and its complete realization in life, in accordance with the Theses on Developing Education adopted by the BCP Central Committee in 1979, and the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

SUCCESSFUL RECONSTRUCTION OF OUR EDUCATION HAS COMMENCED. A new uniform polytechnical school is under construction. Study-professional complexes have been created, and they are successfully consolidating. The issue of new content in teaching 6-year old children in the first grade and of organizing the study-educational process has been solved along the basic lines. Kindergartens encompass 80 percent of the children, and more than 90 percent of those children who are to enter first grade. The study-educational process in the professional-technical high schools and vocational schools is improving in the direction of further bringing together education's general and professional branches.

THERE HAVE BEEN POSITIVE CHANGES IN THE CONTENT, FORMS, AND ORGANIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION. The first steps have been made toward improving the students' practical training. Education in the higher schools comes closer and closer to the requirements and needs of social practice. There have been positive results in the activity of the newly commissioned study-production bases, and higher study-production centers for specialized training of students in post-secondary education or postgraduate professional training. A significant number of leaders, specialists, and workers improved their qualifications in various ways.

The party and state adopted many measures on developing the creative possibilities of TEACHERS AND LECTURERS in higher educational establishments. The transition began toward training teaching cadres with higher education for all levels of the uniform school system and preschool education. Many of the teachers' social problems were solved during the last years. The cadres needed by schools in some okrugs and regions of the country, in which until now most of the teachers were without proper education and qualifications, have been supplied.

With the active assistance of the public, some 39,000 new places in kindergartens and 2,300 classrooms were created. The base for the students' labor and rest was expanded. The school boards and councils of national education developed and strengthened. They are consolidating more and more confidently as STATE-SOCIAL ORGANS OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT. Training and educating the young generation becomes the cause of the entire society.

THE BALANCE OF THE PAST PERIOD SHOWS THAT SIGNIFICANT AND SUCCESSFUL WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THE PART OF THE PARTY AND STATE, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND BULGARIAN TEACHERS TO TRAIN YOUTH AND TO PROVIDE THE NATIONAL ECONOMY WITH CADRES. These problems are being discussed regularly at plenums of the party committees and sessions of the people's councils. Fruitful efforts are being made to mobilize all social factors on whom the solution of these problems depends.

A cadre policy is being conducted which aims at improving the provision of specialists and qualified workers for all branches of national economy and for the various settlements throughout the country. The training of specialists in new qualitative directions has begun -- biotechnology, data processing, microelectronics, new materials, and so forth. The number of those who completed high school education in 1985 reached 97,400 people. For the first time, all those who graduated also received a certain professional training. About three-quarters of the graduates of the uniform polytechnical high school who do not continue their education begin to work in areas in which they have specialized, or in a profession close to their area of specialization.

Simultaneously, it must be pointed out that there are still significant weaknesses and unsolved problems in education. While clear postulates and concrete programs exist, one still does not always act with the necessary consistency. THE POSITIVE PROCESSES in reconstructing the high schools and higher educational establishments, and in increasing the qualification of cadres and their effective utilization ARE DEVELOPING AT A VERY SLOW PACE. The high schools HAVE NOT ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE STUDY-EDUCATIONAL PROCESS, IN THE CONTENT OF STUDY DISCIPLINES, AND IN THE METHODS OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION. There has still been no approval of stable programs ensuring the complete creative development of talents from the earliest age, and throughout the entire training course. The informational and curriculum overloading of a considerable position of the students continues. The introduction of free-choice and faculty training is being delayed.

After the initial positive steps THERE HAS BEEN A CERTAIN STAGNATION IN IMPLEMENTING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. VERY OFTEN ITS ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT ARE ON A PRIMITIVE LEVEL and it does not correspond to the youth's interests and the needs of the country's economy. School and economic leaderships do not take the necessary measures to achieve effective study-production activity. This, as well as the insufficiently well-directed and coordinated influence of various social factors leads to failures in the labor education and professional orientation of the youth. There are many young people who do not want to work in material production, and who scorn professions in the area of technology and the technological supply of production.

Schools, relevant state departments, and social organizations have not done enough to STRENGTHEN THE STUDENT'S PHYSICAL AND GENERAL HEALTH. The approach of the sports organizations in developing mass youth sport and tourism is incorrect, and their work is far from satisfactory. Physical education classes in many schools in the country take place formally and without the necessary basis. The issue of school health protection has not been comprehensively solved.

The party evaluates as EXTREMELY INSUFFICIENT THE WORK DONE DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD IN THE AREA OF THE SCHOOLS' MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS. This activity has been underestimated at all levels -- from the planning organs and relevant ministries, to the people's councils and construction organizations. Plans for constructing schools and children's establishments have not been fulfilled for many years. All this significantly hampers the normal work of the schools, and in some big cities it has posed serious questions in the further reconstruction of the educational system.

THERE ALSO EXIST MANY PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF HIGHER EDUCATION. Here, too, there is a considerable delay in reconstruction. The cadres needed by many branches of the national economy, and especially in the new strategic directions in developing production, are not being trained. There have been significant shortcomings in the young specialists' scientific and practical training. The nomenclature of the various areas of specialization is still needlessly differentiated, while relations and cooperation between the various faculties and higher-education schools are insufficiently developed. Very little has been done to construct a modern experimentation basis for the scientific activity of the higher-education establishments.

THE WORK TO INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THOSE ENGACED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS INSUFFICIENTLY EFFECTIVE. Construction of a uniform system of postgraduate qualification and specialization is being implemented at a slow pace. The use of ineffective and nonuniform forms for professional training continues, something which does not facilitate raising the quality of the labor force.

It must be reported that not all organs in the area of education have acted with the necessary expedience and consistency. The Ministry of National Education allowed a delay in many directions of reorganization. The possibilities of the Higher Study Council and the High School Education Council have not been fully utilized.

The course adopted by the party for quickly developing scientific-technical progress REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM. A NEW APPROACH TO WORK TO DEVELOP AND UTILIZE THE COUNTRY'S CADRE POTENTIAL IS NECESSARY. The party developed a comprehensive concept of activity in this direction. The goal is to improve sharply the young generation's training and satisfy the country's needs for a NEW TYPE OF CADRE with developed technological and esthetic thought, capable of generating and synthesizing original ideas and solutions, and willing to struggle persistently and consistently for their practical implementation.

THE BASIC THING NOW IS TO CONNECT MORE CLOSELY THE CADRE POLICY WITH THE NEEDS OF THE ECONOMY, SCIENCE, AND CULTURE, SO THAT IT COULD BETTER CORRESPOND WITH THE QUICKLY CHANGING NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY. The satisfaction of cadre needs is to be achieved first of all through increasing the quality indexes of the labor force. All this dictates that we improve work at the various levels and with ever greater insistence and consistency to continue the changes along the entire chain of planning, and cadre training and utilization.

It is necessary to ensure the harmonious provision of cadres for all branches and spheres of national economy, paying special attention to the needs of scientific-technical progress, and mastering and introducing new and progressive technologies and strategic directions in production and science.

The years of the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period must become A PERIOD OF DECISIVELY DRAWING CLOSER TOGETHER AND MERGING GENERAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW UNIFORM POLYTECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL MUST CONTINUE. Attention must be directed first of all toward decisively increasing the quality of the study process and improving high school youth's labor training and professional orientation.

It is necessary to improve the study process' organization and intensification in order to achieve unity in mastering, processing, and actively utilizing information. Activities related to having the entire young generation master computer literacy must be consistently developed. It is necessary to develop broadly the practice of having noted specialists, scientific workers, artistic and cultural figures, and prominent athletes and physical culture specialists as teachers in schools.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILDREN AND STUDENTS must be elevated to a new qualitative basis, and their health must strengthen. For this purpose we need the means, a material basis, and cadres.

It is necessary to improve comprehensively the SCIENTIFIC SERVICES for the education system and decisively improve the qualification of the teaching cadres. For this purpose, the scientific-pedagogical research into the basic theoretical-methodological problems and those of great applied importance is to expand substantially and deepen.

It is necessary TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTING HIGHER EDUCATION and comprehensively improve the work for the training of specialists of a new type, capable of participating in the scientific-technical revolution and in the nation's intellectual growth. The construction of a 3-level structure of training which can create specialists with a broad integrated training, professional mobility, flexibility, and adaptivity must be completed. More favorable conditions are needed for the scientific growth of the teaching cadres in the higher education establishments, where the scientific-research and teaching activities are to be skillfully combined.

Our high school and higher educational establishments have good traditions in the area of educational activity. The reconstruction of higher and high-school education must fully ensure the forming of a communist world view, high moral virtues, esthetic taste, and readiness on the part of young people to participate actively in the socioeconomic construction of the country and in the people's cultural progress. It is necessary TO CHANGE THE TONE AND STYLE OF IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATIONAL WORK WITH THE STUDENTS, AND OVERCOME DECLARATIVE, PATRONIZING, AND PETTY GUARDIANSHIP. Decisive measures are necessary to overcome some weaknesses in studying Marxist-Leninist theory, which is to be more closely connected with the practical problems of our time. CLASS CRITERIA ARE TO BE SET with greater skill and consistency concerning scientific-technical progress in the West, fashion, art, informal interest groups, and so forth.

THE KOMSOMOL AND THE PIONEER ORGANIZATION must find their real place in implementing student self-government and in forming the new "teacher-Komsomol collective-teacher" relationships.

It is necessary to reconstruct work to INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. As well as perfecting correspondence and evening education, and the forms of increasing qualifications and of requalification, one also has to utilize new and expedient branch and territorial forms of training. With their assistance, specialists from a given professional area must master the new technologies within a shortened period of time, and receive a new or higher qualification.

Life dictates that we significantly improve THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF EDUCATION. In this context, new possibilities are to be sought for general solutions in the spheres of education, science, culture, sport, leisure, and so forth. Programs are to be consistently implemented for constructing a qualitatively new type of school, with the necessary study rooms and laboratories, electronic and other study equipment, video equipment, closed-circuit television, games and sport facilities, facilities for scientific-technical, artistic, and socio-political events, and workshops for modern labor-professional training.

THE PROBLEM OF MORE FULLY UTILIZING THE COUNTRY'S LABOR RESOURCES is of great significance, along with perfecting the training of cadres. Under present conditions, it is inadmissible to waste the energies and possibilities of highly qualified specialists and executives, to misuse their labor time, and burden them with activities alien to their training and qualifications. It is necessary gradually to achieve conformity between the positions occupied and the functions performed, between the level of qualifications and the tasks that have been set, and between striving for work manifestation and the possibilities for the effective realization of the cadres. The necessary ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS, ORDER, AND DISCIPLINE are to be created at all levels of management and in all branches and spheres of activity for the better and more effective utilization of the intellectual abilities, professional knowledge, and skills of the leaders, specialists, and workers. It is upon this basis that the cadre requirements are to be determined, and their training and placement planned.

We are to proceed with great responsibility to solve the issues related to improving the qualifications of and providing incentives for the ENGINEERING-TECHNICAL CADRES, as well as increasing their status and social prestige. The character and content of their qualifications are to improve decisively, so that they correspond better with the high requirements of our time.

The new qualitative tasks in the area of education and cadre training require that the party organs at all levels, the state, economic, and public organizations, as well as figures from the field of education, and our entire society work more expediently to create complex conditions of constantly perfecting and elevating man -- from the educational, general cultural, and social points of view. The successful implementation of the tasks we are setting ourselves, and our country's present and future days depend on this.

The BCP is confident that the various units of our glorious intelligentsia -- the scientific workers and figures from the fields of art and education, inspired by the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, will not spare their brains, talent, or energy to put these decisions into effect, and to elevate the intellectual life of socialist Bulgaria to a new qualitative level.

IV. Social Management and Socialist Democracy

The full utilization of socialism's historical advantages under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution is integrally connected with IMPROVING SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND EXPANDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY.

During the years after the 12th BCP Congress, experience was accumulated in constructing socialist society in Bulgaria, the USSR, and in the other socialist countries, something which created the necessary preconditions for a new stage in perfecting socialist social relations in accordance with the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. The necessity of carring out deep qualitative transformations in all areas of managing our sociopolitical and socioeconomic life emerged.

The party devoted special attention to questions of establishing a correct proportion between the rights and responsibilities of central and lower units of management, and between economic and administrative methods. The activity to perfect the system of management was dictated by the requirements of the BASIC NATURAL LAWS ON OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

During the period under review cooperation between various spheres of social activity and between the various levels of management improved, and democracy and self-government expanded. The activity of the labor collectives in solving social causes increased. The broad discussion of important problems of our country allowed millions

of people to participate directly in the management of complex modern economic and social processes.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW WAS A PERIOD OF COLLISION BETWEEN THE NEW SOLUTIONS AND CONSERVATISM AND INERTIA, AND BETWEEN THE OBJECTIVE POSSIBILITIES OF INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT AND THE INABILITY OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR TO FULLY REALIZE THEM. This period of party activity did not pass without shocks and conflicts. Formalism and inertia in implementing party decisions on perfecting management appeared in many places.

The party conducted a sincere and constructive dialogue about the negative phenomena and processes in society, and made a profound analysis of the causes of bureaucratism in the work of many units of the management system.

The essence and content of the course which was adopted for perfecting social management has two basic directions:

IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC AREA -- this is the complete utilization of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, as well as the commodity-monetary relations in the interest of society and to increase the role of the labor collectives as managers of the socialist property with which they have been entrusted.

IN THE POLITICAL AREA -- this is the improvement of the structure and functions of the state organs and social organizations, so that they can actively develop and assist the application of economic and political approaches, creatively combine centralism and decentralism, rights and duties, and more broadly attract the working people to managing social life.

1. Managing National Economy

During the period under review the comprehensive improvement of the system of managing the national economy was implemented in several directions:

-- THE BASIC POSTULATES OF THE PARTY CONCEPT on the role of the labor collective and labor relations under socialism, were developed and subjected to nationwide discussion. On this basis a new Labor Code was prepared and adopted. It has exceptionally great significance in improving labor organization and discipline, increasing social justice, and implementing the party's social policy.

-- THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S JANUARY 1984 PLENUM discussed and adopted new trends of consistently applying the economic approached in national economy management.

-- THE 1984 NATIONAL BCP CONFERENCE adopted a long-range program on creating political, organizational, management, and economic preconditions for guaranteeing high quality in all spheres and branches of the national economy.

-- The new views and approaches in developing and conducting scientific-technical policy found their supreme and concrete expression in the decisions of the BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FEBRUARY 1985 PLENUM, which set the task of a drastic change in management with the view to mastering the scientific-technical revolution.

-- THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE JANUARY 1986 PLENUM outlined comprehensive and wide-scope tasks for qualitative changes in the management system, essential changes in the structure of the state and economic apparatus and normative system, and in the methods and style of managing.

As a result of all this, THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS IMPROVING. The functions, competencies, and responsibilities of the various levels of management were clarified. It is necessary for the state organs to free themselves of uncharacteristic operational functions and direct their attention toward solving the strategic problems of the national economy. In order to overcome decisively the departmental approach in managing the economy and the other spheres of social life, principled new organs were created at the Council of Ministers -- councils and other units -- having important functions related to developing and conducting state policy.

Simultaneously, THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ECONOMIC LEADER increased, on the one hand as a representative of the labor collective in relations with the state, and on the other as a representative of the state in relations with the labor collective.

The role of the enterprise as the basic economic-organizational form also increased. THE ECONOMIC COMBINES AND UNIONS also underwent further development as forms for production concentration and specialization.

In practice the changes in mutual relations between the owner and the manager of socialist property made it necessary TO COORDINATE THE MANAGEMENT OF CENTRALIZED STATE PLANNING OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY EVEN MORE CLOSELY AND ORGANICALLY TO COORDINATE COUNTERPLANNING. The drive is to direct CENTRALIZED STATE PLANNING more toward the strategic problems of developing the economy, so that it would not deal with current issues that are uncharacteristic of this. The program principle in elaborating and implementing national economy plans is also expanding. Certain centrally determined obligatory plan indexes are being limited, and the normative basis of planning is improving.

Simultaneously, the COUNTERPLANS are consolidating as the basic means of implementing state tasks, developing the activity of the working people in economic management, and ensuring the socioeconomic development of the labor collectives.

During the period under review a large-scale experiment was undertaken in supplying THE NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH AND ITS MECHANISM, and it confirmed the correctness of the new visions and approaches developed by the BCP Central Committee. The improvement of the mechanism continued with a view to encouraging economic initiative and the labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for the production-economic end results. New criteria for evaluating the economic activity are becoming consolidated. They are to stimulate the introduction of scientific-technical progress and increase production quality, savings in material and energy resources, and the attainment of high economic efficiency. The gradual transition of the economic organizations toward full self-support began. The part played by the budget in financing economic activities decreased. The results principle is being ever more broadly applied in labor wages. The competition principle in obtaining credits is being introduced. Relations of procedures with the internal and international markets are becoming increasingly direct. The plan-forming function of the economic contracts is developing.

The forms of organizing joint economic activity through creating corporations, organizations, branch and territorial associations, and so forth, diversified. The socialist enterprises are becoming established as relatively autonomous commodity producers, connected with the other units of national economy through the socialist market. The role of the consumer in mutual producer-consumer relations is increasing.

Regardless of the results that have been achieved in improving the management system, in many places there are still weaknesses and shortcomings in the style and methods

of work. Inconsistency is being permitted between the level and scope of the adopted decisions on the one hand, and the standard of the organizational and practical work for their implementation on the other. The central state organs and the economic organizations themselves have not created sufficient stimuli for intensifying production and achieving a turning point in production quality. Deviations are allowed, and many enterprises, economic combines, and unions apply the economic approach only formally. There is not sufficient coordination and control of the work of the party, state, and economic organs to improve management.

There is evidence of an irresponsible attitude toward socialist property. Valuable and scarce resources of society are being wasted, raw materials and energy above the envisaged norms and limits are wasted, and much useless or low-quality production is being allowed. This carelessness creates misappropriations and use of socialist property for personal corrupt purposes, and for obtaining illegal income, unrelated to labor.

The Council of Ministers and the ministries too often introduce changes in the economic mechanism and the other normative documents, and often crudely violate the rights of the enterprises by seizing means from the enterprises' own funds.

The principles of competition and elections in selecting cadres still have not been broadly applied in management. Some leaders and leading organs do not report regularly to the labor collectives and do not sufficiently publicize the results that have been achieved and weaknesses that have been allowed.

The problem of increasing the level of the legal, economic, and management training of the leading cadres and specialists according to the modern requirements of social management's practice remains unsolved.

All this requires that the party committees and organizations show greater attention toward the problems of management and toward creating a more effective system of coordination and control in implementing the decisions that have been adopted.

Enriching socialist social relations and strengthening the mutual dependence between various areas of social life complicate the tasks of management and increase its role in social development. Improving management becomes more and more decisive in accelerating the scientific-technical progress, revolutionizing the material-technical base, and in a timely way revealing and solving the emerging contradictions between the present state of the production forces and the level of production relations that has been achieved. Now it is necessary to create political, economic, and organizational conditions for consistently following the strategic course that has been marked, for improving the management of the national economy by CONSISTENTLY APPLYING AND DEVELOPING THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM.

The issue of improving the planning principle in our society's social and economic development is of key significance. THE STATE PLAN must first of all contain the national goals, indexes of the pace and proportions of socio-economic development, as well as all economic conditions for their achievement.

We have to apply a new approach toward SETTING THE BALANCES in a new manner. It is necessary to eliminate the practice of setting the balances mainly based on quantitative indexes. The problems of quality must be solved more and more on the basis of qualitative indexes related to use in raw materials, materials, technologies, human resources, and so on. THE BALANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL RELATIONS must become the core of the balance system. It must encompass and report relations between the technologies, vertically -- from raw material input to the end product output -- and

horizontally in relations between the technologically connected branches and production. It is necessary to further increase the role of VALUE BALANCES when determining the complex of economic measuring criteria and levers to be used in selecting the most effective variants of plan solutions in the areas of technological structures and the international specialization of production.

The development of centractual relations between the self-governing organizations, as well as between them and the relevant state organs, must be the basis for constructing the counterplan. Without significantly increasing the role of the contractual system, there can be no completed planning process and no counterplan.

IT IS NECESSARY TO FURTHER IMPROVE ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY TO TURN THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-GOVERNING ONES. This requires a full-force development of the possibilities for utilizing the economic levers and interests and an increase in the flexibility and effectiveness of socialist production, while preserving the advantages of centralized planning. The self-governing organizations must receive the appropriate economic, production, and judicial independence. They must function on the basis of commissions determined by the state, as well as economic conditions and norms in accordance with the principles of economic accounting. The economic conditions and levers determining the behavior of the self-governing organizations must be formed on the basis of the system of balances and on a new qualitative basis, which ensures high profitability on the part of production, and the ability to compete too. Developing and applying the system of balances, and improving the normative basis and the economic conditions for implementing the economic tasks must ensure flexibility and maneuverability in the activity of the self-governing organizations.

It is necessary to expand their RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES as a whole, both in their domestic economic and international economic relations. The self-governing organizations must implement a direct connection with the market, bringing the results of production marketing to the direct producers.

THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL CONTROL also requires further improvement. Without permanent, competent, and primarily preventive control, it would be difficult to implement the basic tasks of socialist construction. One must fight relentlessly against every deformation in control information, against the cover-up of shortcomings, and against invented reports and window-dressings. Self-control in the labor collectives based on their party organizations' dynamic activity must become one of the main means of implementing the self-government of the labor collectives.

Management practice must develop and improve with the help of modern computer equipment and principled new information technologies.

Special attention must be paid now to the MANAGEMENT TRAINING of the cadres on all levels. It is necessary to ensure high professionalism in the activity of the managing cadres, and a new qualitative level in the management training of leaders and specialists, and all the working people.

The large-scale tasks, presented for solution at the present stage, require a decisive improvement in the style and methods of leadership, and a radical change in thought and action. It is necessary to stimulate creativity, innovation, courage, and strategic thought as well as organize and utilize the collective brain of the masses in all spheres of public life.

Further improvement of the management of the national economy must bring the normative documents and the organizational forms in this area TO A HIGH STATE OF STABILITY AND CONSISTENCY. In future they must be reviewed once every 5 years, at the end of each 5-year plan period, and this must be closely related to preparing the new 5-year plan.

The reconstruction of the management system is a complex and versatile process. It is necessary to create conditions under which the activity on perfecting management and the practical realization of the new postulates is to be directly undertaken by the labor collectives, brigades, and party committees and organizations, and become the cause of millions of working people.

2. State and Social Organizations and Movements

THE PROCESS OF THE GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST STATE INTO ONE FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE WAS STRENGTHENED AND ENRICHED BY NEW FORMS, thanks to the comprehensive successes in socialist construction and based on the constantly increasing social class homogeneity of our society. Now it better expresses the will and interests of the workers class, agricultural workers, and people's intelligentsia. The conurbation systems and municipal people's councils occupy a greater place in people's life and the country's management. New and broader possibilities were created for the participation of the working people in the management of the social and economic processes and for further developing the people's self-governing.

The representative organs of state power, actively assisted by the Fatherland Front and the other social organizations, better utilized the collective brain while preparing the decisions and laws adopted during the period under review. The forms of SOCIAL-STATE AND STATE-SOCIAL PRINCIPLE in the areas of culture, national education, labor management, and the social cause, continued to develop and become enriched.

At the same time, during the period under review, manifestations of bureaucracy, formality, and departmental approach in the work of the state organs were not overcome. The centralist-bureaucratic style and methods of work in many units of the state apparatus were overcome with great difficulty.

The following must be THE MAIN TRENDS of the future development of the socialist state: FURTHER EXPANDING DIRECT AND REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY, IMPROVING THE STATE APPARATUS' ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITY, AND STRENGTHENING THE CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE, the labor collectives, and social organizations over the activity of the state organs.

Now it is necessary to secure the even more active participation of the working people and the entire population in the activity of the state organs to implement the tasks of social development.

The legislative and control activity of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY improved during the period under review. Basic issues of the country's socioeconomic development were discussed and decided in a broader and deeper fashion. More active control was implemented over central and local state organs. The permanent commissions made a great contribution to this enterprise. The links of the people's representatives with the population improved, and their active role in their constituencies allowed them to implement successfully the instructions of the voters and solve a significant number of social and personal problems.

Perfecting the legislative and control activity of the National Assembly to implement successfully the socio-political and socioeconomic strategy of the party, and creating even more favorable conditions and preconditions for the active participation of the National Assembly and its permanent commissions in the process of drawing up plans for socioeconomic development and the budget must be the main course in further increasing the role of the National Assembly. The supreme control over the activities of the executive-directing organs implemented by the National Assembly must expand.

It is necessary to consistently INCREASE THE ROLE OF THE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS and consolidate them as "small parliaments." Their participation in the preliminary

preparation of the draft laws and other matters which are to be discussed by the National Assembly, must be activated. It would be expedient to grant the permanent commissions the right to issue obligatory instructions to the organs and departments whose activity they inspect.

THE STATE COUNCIL must improve the structure and organization of its work. In accordance with its tasks, set by the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, it must ensure the higher level implementation of its activity.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS made significant efforts in perfecting the leadership of national economy. In order to implement the forthcoming tasks it is necessary to change the structure and organization of the Council of Ministers, as well as its style of work. The councils created under the Council of Ministers, and the changes in the economic ministries reveal new possibilities of overcoming the departmental approach and increasing the independence of self-governing organizations. This will contribute to increasing the role of the Council of Ministers as a supreme executive organ of state power.

The period under review was also fruitful for the PEOPLE'S COUNCILS. They ensured better the engagement of the population in the work of constructing the conurbation systems, meeting better and better the people's material and intellectual needs, and further increasing the people's standard of living. The improved composition of the councils and the increased activity of the people's councillors and their greater organizational, political, and economic possibilities, contributed to this.

However, despite all this the activity of the people's councils continued to lag behind the needs of social development. Their contribution to implementing the plans for socioeconomic development and in securing the complex administrative services for the population is unsatisfactory. The main reason of this is the slow completion of the reorganization of the style and methods of the work and leadership of the people's councils and the cadres working in them. They are not making full use of the authority given them, especially in organizing the complex administrative services for the citizens.

The complex socio-economic construction of the conurbation systems, aimed at better satisfying the population's material, social, and intellectual needs must further become a basic part of the activity of the people's councils. They must become established as active factors of implementing the country's socio-economic and scientific-technical strategy, by more fully opening up and utilizing the territorial resources. The people's councils must move more quickly to reform national education, increasing the qualification of the cadres, and rationally utilizing the labor resources. This means accelerating the harmonious construction of the conditions of life, labor, and rest. In an active dialogue with the economic organizations they must ensure their participation in the uniform construction of the social infrastructure in every territorial unit.

It is a task of primary importance to consolidate the CONURBATION SYSTEMS as the basic socio-economic and territorial units of the country, and the municipal people's councils -- as their managers and fullfledged local organs of state power and people's self-government. An important condition for this is to eliminate all manifestations of guardianship over these organs, as well as the practice of seizing the means legally granted to them for maintenance and development. It is necessary to adopt a new Law on the People's Councils, through which they are to receive additional prerogatives.

After the 12th BCP Congress the role of the LAW AND ORDER ORGANS increased in the struggle to preserve our socialist legality and legal order and to limit crime and

other negative phenomena of our life. Significant work was done to improve legislative activity and coordinate it with the development of socialist social relations. A new labor code, the Family Code, and other laws were adopted after a nationwide discussion. A comprehensive reform of the court system was conducted, through which dispensation of justice was brought closer to the population. A new manner of electing and releasing judges was introduced.

In the work of the public prosecutor's court and the arbitration organs there are certain weaknesses, such as sluggishness, some cases of low level of justice, nonfulfillment of judicial acts, shortcomings in performing judicial-administrative services, and so forth. Some of these organs do not show the necessary activity in the struggle against waste and infringements upon socialist property. They do not always fully exercise their broad prerogatives.

It is necessary to continue the efforts to improve the socialist legal order, demonstrating even greater irreconcilability toward crime, using preventive measures, and to take care that everyone everywhere, strictly observes the laws, and to continue the effort to control the care of socialist property and protect personal property, honor, and dignity of the citizens.

During the period under review, state and public control expanded their social base and made contributions to overcoming many weaknesses and shortcomings in our socio-economic life.

THE INSEPARABLE RELATIONS OF THE PARTY WITH THE BULGARIAN AGRARIAN NATIONAL UNION [BZNS] CONTINUED TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN IN THE YEARS AFTER THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS. The new socio-economic strategy of the party requires even stronger unity of action between the BCP and BZNS. The technical reequipment of agriculture, introducing new technologies, increasing the crops and productivity of animal-breeding, and increasing production effectiveness must further be an important field of the common struggle of communists and united agrarians.

After the 12th congress the BCP developed the postulate of THE INCREASING ROLE OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS and their consolidation as public guarantors in implementing party policy in various spheres of social life. The practice confirmed the correctness of this party postulate. The contribution of social organizations and movements to the socio-economic development of the country, strengthening the ideological-political unity of the people around the BCP April policy, and developing the working people's socialist creativity and education constantly grows.

During the period under review the FATHERLAND FRONT successfully implemented its role in strengthening the moral-political and ideological unity of the people and developing socialist democracy. Its contribution to developing the conurbation systems increased. The Fatherland Front's organs and organizations are cooperating more effectively with agricultural organizations on issues of self-sufficiency and the development of private farming, and with the people's councils and the mayors' offices in satisfying the social, cultural, educational, town-planning, and other needs of the population at their places of residence.

With its specific forms and means of work the Fatherland Front is called upon to develop even more its coordinating function in solving of important problems of a nationwide character, and to cooperate in introducing scientific-technical achievements in the sphere of everyday life and services; saving materials, electric power, and water; collecting and utilizing secondary raw materials; and comprehensively improving the esthetic character of the environment. Ideological-educational work where people live must become more concrete and differentiated, being aimed toward patriotic, moral, labor, and international education, increasing the reproductive

role of the family, strengthening and developing family traditions, and intensifying the struggle against misuse of alochol and smoking. An important task of the Fatherland Front is to study public opinion, in a timely way, quickly react to the population's complaints and proposals, more actively utilize its right of control, and cooperate with the state organs in promoting the protection of law and order and the environment where people live.

The party highly evaluates the activity of THE BULGARIAN TRADE UNIONS. Their contribution to implementing economic and social policy has been great. They consolidated as a social force in counterplanning and as a direct organizers of socialist competition and the mass scientific and technical creativity of the working people. Their role in solving the vital social problems of the labor collectives and in facilitating the broader and more active participation of the working class in production management increased.

The adoption of the new labor code opened new opportunities for trade unions in the area of labor. The outlined guidelines for improving labor relations and establishing the labor collective as the manager of socialist properly gives the trade union organs and organizations new qualitative tasks in perfecting labor relations, defending the rights of the labor collectives, and better implementing the rights and duties of every working man.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions have a great responsibility for precisely observing technological discipline, protecting labor, and increasing the education and qualifications of the executive cadres and specialists. Along with the established forms, new forms must also be sought for organizing and paying for labor, for material and intellectual incentives, for decisively improving the quality of labor and production, observing social justice in distributing relations, and instilling a sense of savings in using materials, raw materials, fuels, and energy, the trade unions are to search for new and more effective forms of achieving positive results in these areas.

Positive changes took place in the work with YOUTH AND THE KOMSOMOL during the period between the two congresses. Bulgaria's young generation is even more actively investing its growing creative, intellectual, and professional abilities in the country's socio-economic progress, and in managing social affairs. Due credit is to be given to the Dimitrov Komsomol for its ability to direct itself toward key and perspective tasks.

The scientific-technical revolution is now turning into THE BASIC TERRITORY FOR THE EFFECTIVE TRAINING AND REALIZATION OF YOUTH. It is in this area that it will temper its political, ideological, and organizational qualities, satisfy its social and intellectual needs, and demonstrate its natural inclination toward new and progressive factors.

Immense work still remains to be completed in raising the level of the youth's education and professional skills, for them to attain the peak of professionalism from an early age, and for more effective contributions from scientific workers and specialists. THE MOVEMENT FOR YOUTH'S TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY MUST REACH A NEW QUALITATIVE STAGE, AND BECOME A REAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGICAL THOUGHT AND ATTITUDE, AND A RICH SOURCE OF INNOVATING IDEAS.

Recently, we again started a dialogue on the negative phenomena among some of our youth. The Komsomol associations and organizations do not always react in a combative manner against the consumer moods, imitation, and passivity on the part of some youths. We expect the Komsomol decisively to intensify its activity in the schools and higher educational establishments and show greater initiative in planning youth's free time,

undertaking concrete action against loafers and violators of public order and discipline, and conducting an effective struggle against the use of alcohol and tobacco, which has assumed substantial dimensions among some youth groups. It is necessary to overcome excessive enthusiasm for outward show and bookishness. The problems of youth are a cause for the whole nation -- this is the April tradition of our work -- and all party organizations and communists must make their contribution to its enrichment.

THE BULGARIAN UNION FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT, THE BULGARIAN TOURIST UNION, AND THE UNION OF BULGARIAN AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, are successfully developing under the party leadership. They achieved good results in sports. However, the results of the work to popularize sports and tourism and to give them a mass character are completely unsatisfactory. The main problem now is to increase the health and social effectiveness of physical exercises, sport, and tourism and to reveal, develop, and utilize the physical and intellectual possibilities of every Bulgarian citizen. There is only one way of solving this problem -- to give physical culture and sports a mass character, and completely engulf the population in systematic exercises.

It is necessary to continue the line of strengthening sports organizations, increasing discipline, preventing depravity in any form in their activity, and strictly observing socialist morality.

THE COMMITTEES ON BULGARIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, THE MOVEMENT OF BULGARIAN WOMEN, THE COMMITTEES ON PEACE, THE DEFENSE SUPPORT ORGANIZATION, THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT, BULGARIAN ESPERANTO UNION, ARTISTIC-CREATIVE UNIONS, AND SO FORTH, developed expedient and fruitful activity in further satisfying the manysided public and social interests of Bulgarian citizens. In future it is necessary for them all -- in accordance with their field of activity and their specific forms and ways of work -- to search for and fulfill their role in the struggle to implement the scientific-technical revolution, the socialist construction of the country, and develop the socialist personality.

The complex international situation and the increasing military threat from imperialism in this period also forced the party to devote constant care to strengthening the defensive capability and security of the country, and to increasing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces. The BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY now has at its disposal cadres who are totally loyal to the party. Modern arms and combat equipment were secured and the level of combat and mobilization readiness increased. In an alliance with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, our Armed Forces are a reliable defender of peace and of the people's socialist achievements.

The organs of the MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS vigilantly protect the security, peace, and safety of Bulgarian citizens, and in a timely way discover and stop the attempts by imperialist centers to undermine the socialist foundations of our state.

The defense of the socialist homeland, the strengthening of the country's defense, and guaranteeing of its security must be a primary care and duty of all party and state organs, every Communist, and every Bulgarian citizen.

V. The Party

In the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress the party itself developed, BY EXPANDING BROAD THEORETICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO DETERMINE AND MASTER THE QUALITATIVELY NEW PROCESSES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The creative approach to the implementation of party decision in practical life was clearly expressed in the post-congress theoretical and practical developments, in the decisions adopted by the BCP National Conference devoted to quality, as well as the 18 plenums of the BCP Central Committee held during the period under review. This party activity of such wide scope exerted a lasting impact upon the comprehensive life of our country.

The transforming strength of the party in the struggle, not only against outdated concepts, but also against outdated methods of work and leadership, was intensified. The party's role in paving the road of progressive, new trends and processes in social development was enhanced. The BCP Central Committee, as well as the local party organs and basic party organizations, accomplished tremendous political and organizational work in increasing the vanguard role of the communists and the party organizations, in perfecting the approaches, forms, and methods of party leadership. The people's unity around the Leninist general April line of the BCP was consolidated. This was particularly evident during the last year of the 5-year-plan period when our economy was facing serious difficulties. The party promptly and purposefully mastered the difficult situation; it did not allow any confusion or pessimism to emerge, and it imposed a dynamic style of work and a businesslike atmosphere.

A CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS IS THE FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF THE CREATIVE APPROACH TO PROBLEMS, THE INCREASING IRRECONCILABILITY TOWARD LOW CRITERIA IN WORK, SHORTCOMINGS, AND WEAKNESSES. Upon this basis the ideological and organizational life of the party, as well as inner-party relations, were raised to a new level and the energetic efforts of the communists increased, as well. The BCP committees and organizations successfully used criticism and self-criticism as a creative force in our life. The recently held accountability election meetings and conferences were an expression of the active and purposeful policy of the BCP, of the strength of party organizations. These meetings and conferences demonstrated the increased ideological-political maturity of party members, and the skill of the BCP organizations in promptly responding to the call for innovation and in mobilizing the working people for the implementation of these innovations in practical life.

AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF ITS DEVELOPMENT THE PARTY IS PREPARING PREREQUISITES AND IS EXPANDING A COMPREHENSIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. This demands that we accomplish a thorough reorganization of our party work at all levels, so that the party may assume the leadership of the innovative processes and may guide the people along the path of deep transformations in the economic sector and in our comprehensive social life.

1. The Party Composition and the Training of Communists

During the period under review, the consolidation of the party nucleus was pursued in all territorial and production units of our country. The party organizations are manifesting a careful approach in the selection of new recruits, they are increasing their strictness toward candidates, and are consolidating the practice of admitting new members at open party meetings. During the period under review party membership increased by 12.8 percent. The party admitted 157,837 new members during this period and is now composed of 932,055 members.

Several positive changes occurred in the composition of the party. THE WORKERS CLASS CHARACTER OF THE BCP WAS CONSOLIDATED. Following the 12th congress the relative share of workers increased by 1.7 percent. The party has 413,420 workers in its ranks today, which is 44.36 percent of its staff. As for the newly admitted members, more than half of them are workers from various national economic branches. Nearly 90 percent of the newly admitted workers are graduates of higher, specialized, and secondary educational institutions. The share of agricultural workers in the party represents 16.31 percent. As for the implementation of the political line, it is particularly important that 61 percent of party members are employed in decisively important sectors of material production.

ALL SOCIAL GROUPS ARE BETTER REPRESENTED IN THE PARTY TODAY. The number of communists among the scientific and engineering technical workers, university lecturers, and teachers, medical doctors, and members of the creative artistic intelligentsia has increased as well. Sixty-seven percent of the scientific workers with academic titles and degrees are party members today; this also applies to 38 percent of the engineers and architects in our country, 33 percent of the technicians, and 54 percent of agricultural specialists, as well as 31 percent of our medical doctors.

THE PARTY NUCLEUS EXPANDED IN THE NEW DIRECTIONS AND ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE EXPONENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. In recent years the number of communists in the instrument-building, pneumatic, hydraulic, and robotic branches increased and the same applies to branches of comprehensive mechanized production, the scientific-research institutes in the field of electronics and microelectronics, as well as to the institutes for genetics, molecular biology, and microbiology.

Numerous young people joined our party ranks during the period under review. Among those admitted to the party in that period approximately 70 percent are under the age of 30.

Today, party members under 30 percent 11.9 percent of all members, while those under 40 represent 38.6 percent, and those under 50, 60.6 percent. At the same time there are many communists in the party who have a long term of service in the revolutionary struggles.

The number of women party members increased. From 29.7 percent in 1980 they have increased to 32.7 percent of all party members today, and 44.2 percent of all newly admitted party members are women.

One of the most strongly expressed trends in improving the quality structure of the party is the rapid INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF COMMUNISTS. Today, 64.6 percent of all party members are graduates of higher educational institutions, specialized, or secondary schools, while 91.2 of newly admitted members have this level of education.

THE CONCLUSION DRAWN FROM THESE FACTS IS THAT THE PARTY IS CORRECTLY REGULATING AND DEVELOPING ITS MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE. The social, educational, professional skill, and age profiles are in conformity with the high requirements and provide an opportunity to intensify the party's links with the worker class, the agricultural toilers, the intelligentsia, women, and young people.

In the future EVEN GREATER ATTENTION MUST BE DEVOTED TO THE FURTHER EXPANSION OF THE PARTY NUCLEUS IN NEW AND LONG-TERM SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. In this respect, we must further develop criteria and approaches, and we must increase the party influence in production, as well as in all sectors that are, to a great extent, of decisive importance for our society's social progress.

It is necessary to intensify and strengthen the party nucleus in important branches and production sectors, such as electronics, biotechnology, energy, metallurgy, agriculture, science, and education. Greater attention must be devoted to increasing the number of young people recruited by the party, as well as to their education and development as loyal communists. It is particularly important that the changes in the party statute reflect in a timely and comprehensive way not only the inter-class, but also the intra-class changes.

Our social reality today demands that the communists engage in lofty tasks for an accelerated application and use of contemporary scientific and technical achievements, that they improve their professional qualifications in accordance with the new needs, and master organizational management skills. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO STIMULATE AND ENCOURAGE THE SELF-PERFECTION OF PARTY MEMBERS, TO ASSIST THEM IN DEVELOPING THEIR CREATIVE TALENTS AND INCLINATIONS, SO THAT THEY MAY PLAY AN EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT VANGUARD ROLE.

In the future the party must also free itself of anyone who harms its reputation through his work and behavior. The frank dialogue that was conducted last year about the struggle against deviations and distortions in our life contributed to enhancing the fighting capacity of the basic party organizations and it mobilized the party forces. The party organizations should be particularly strict toward their own official position, waste socialist property, and take bribes or permit others to be bribed; and those who tendentiously present reality in a favorable light and falsify accountability data and facts.

2. The Essence of Inner-Party Life, the Style and Methods of Work

THE STATE OF ORGANIZATION THE BUSINESSLIKE CHARACTER, AND THE CREATIVE SPIRIT PREVAILING IN THE LIFE OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TODAY ARE BECOMING IMPORTANT FACTORS IN IMPLEMENTING A DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE COMMUNISTS' ATTITUDE TO SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. It is a task of primary importance for the basic links to involve all communists in the struggle to perfect management, to apply and develop scientific-technical creativity, and to improve professional qualifications and retaining of the cadres today. The agenda of meetings and party life as a whole are called upon to keep the consciousness of the communists on the alert as regards scientific-technical problems, to enhance their criteria, and to encourage their creative striving, as well as their technological thought and political activity.

THE FURTHER IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, and an increase in their role as the guiding political and nuclei of the labor collectives and the model of their future condition are a guarantee of this. There are now 28,806 primary organizations in the party. There is no important area of socialist construction in which the primary organizations are not a leading political force that mobilizes the masses to implement party decisions.

The BCP Central Committee showed special care in increasing the role of the primary organizations in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The review that was made of the combat ability of the primary party organizations elevated their political maturity and ideological unity to a new level, stimulated the development of their internal life on the basis of Leninist principles and norms, and consolidated the beneficial April atmosphere of confidence and a demanding attitude toward the communists, and of not being satisfied with what has been achieved.

There are the better and there are the weaker party organizations; however, the most important thing is that there are no organizations in which ideological-political and organizational unity have been violated. The new tasks require the strengthening of the influence of the primary party organizations and an increase in their leading

role. They are called upon to be THE GENERATORS AND BEARERS OF THE NEW AND PROGRESSIVE factors, and to form a new sociopsychological climate in the labor collectives and settlements, encouraging, supporting, and defending all those who demonstrate courage and assume a sensible risk. Therefore, in future the combat ability of the party organizations must be evaluated not on the basis of lack of conflict, but by the criterion of the presence of a strong and principled struggle against the old factors, and according to the readiness to struggle for the interests of society.

ESTABLISHING THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOWER STATE, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL UNITS, AND TURNING THEM INTO SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATIONS is an important aspect of the work of the party organizations at the present moment. Their control must aim toward removing the distortions in applying democratic centralism, and forming and consolidating a democratic style in the administrative-economic leaderships. It is now especially important for the primary party organizations' activity to guarantee the rights of the labor collectives in order to enrich their qualities as managers of socialist property. The party's primary unity is the political organizer and secure guarantor in the struggle for new and progressive factors in the labor collectives.

Further developing inter-party relations is an important precondition for this. On the one hand, the Central Committee is pursuing the line of developing and enriching centralism in order to ensure a strong organizational cohesion and unity of action among all units and leadership levels of the party organism, and on the other it stimulates the creative energy of the communists and of the party organs, and organizations.

THE PARTY WILL HENCE FORTH ALSO CONTINUE TO FOLLOW STEADILY THE COURSE OF DEVELOPING PARTY DEMOCRACY, PROTECTING THE PRINCIPLES OF ELECTION AND COLLECTIVITY, AND MAINTAINING A CRITICAL AND A SELF-CRITICAL SPIRIT IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. In party life and activity there are now phenomena which lead toward replacing democratic centralism with a bureaucratic one. In some places internal party relations are replaced by official, functionary, and hierarchical relations. There have been cases of non-observance of the rights of the party members, and of not respecting or ignoring their opinions and proposals. Some of the party members do not utilize their rights and are not sufficiently active in discussing and solving problems.

Further increasing the leading role of the party presupposes further strengthening the unity of thought and action in the party ranks, and simultaneously consolidates new forms of initiative from below. This requires NEW QUALITY IN INTERNAL PARTY RELATIONS, IN WHICH THE LOCAL PARTY INITIATIVE, AND THE COMMUNISTS' ACTIVITY, AND CREATIVITY DEMONSTRATE THEMSELVES.

It is necessary consistently to perfect the work of the higher party organs by strengthening their strategic and active character. Manifestations of duplicating and shifting party organs are to be decisively overcome at all levels of the party structure, placing the stress not on direct leadership, but on creating the most favorable conditions for manifesting initiative and creativity. THE FURTHER INCREASING THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN SOCIETY MUST BE IMPLEMENTED FIRST OF ALL THROUGH INCREASING THE ROLE AND ACTIVITY OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE COMMUNISTS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE OF PARTY LIFE MUST BE ELEVATED TO A NEW LEVEL. The task is to turn the internal party democracy into a decisive factor for directing the communists toward the acute and unsolved problems of socialist practice. This goal necessitates a consistent expansion of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities

of the party organizations. It is necessary to diminish the instructions, directives, and information required by the higher levels of the hierarchy. This will permit a concentration of forces on implementing the basic tasks, increasing party control, and making it more active. Criticism and self-criticism in the party must continue to develop as an important factor in revealing real contradictions and problems, and the ways of solving them.

During the period under review the activity of the LOCAL PARTY ORGANS was filled with new content. The new problems and tasks of party policy became the focus of attention of the okrug and municipal party committees. The fact that 275 of the 660 BCP okrug committee plenums that took place during the last 5 years, were devoted to issues of party leadership of the economy, eloquently speaks of this. The principal issues treated were introducing automation and complex mechanization, improving quality, introducing new technologies, reconstructing and modernizing production capacities, implementing the plans for scientific-technical progress, and so forth. In the area of ideological and party-organizational work the local party committees were steadily led by the necessity to conduct comprehensive party activity in close connection with the needs of socioeconomic development.

The modern application of democratic centralism requires bringing the content of the functions, rights, and responsibilities of the local party organs in total accordance with the party tasks of implementing the scientific-technical revolution. The party organs must reconstruct their entire activity toward the practical application of the achievements of science and technology, and of the advanced technologies.

It is necessary in the future to continue to increase the role of the PARTY'S OKRUG COMMITTEES. Their basic goal is to reveal and solve in a timely manner the regional problems by taking into consideration local characteristics and reserves while introducing scientific-technical progress, and to secure the necessary conditions of developing the initiative of the municipal committees and overcoming the excessive regimentation of their activity.

THE TASKS OF THE MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES are also very important in consolidating the conurbation systems as the basic territorial units, increasing the social activity of the population and the labor collectives, and constructing the infrastructure and increasing the technical level of the areas of production and services. It is necessary to overcome decisively manifestations of redundant bureaucracy and excessive meetings in these committees' activity. The most important thing now is for them to implement strong ties with the primary party organizations and the population.

The development of intraparty relations and the qualitative enrichment requires implementing certain AMENDMENTS AND ADDENDA TO THE BCP STATUTE. The proposed amendments and addenda reflect the new conditions under which the party is working, and the tasks springing from these conditions and related to higher level of the party's ideological and organizational life and the theoretical postulates and practical approaches developed by it. They aim at further increasing the party's leading role, democratizing intraparty relations, increasing the communist's authority and moral behavior, and enriching the functions of the party organs and the primary organizations. Simultaneously they aim at further perfecting mutual relations between the party and the state and social organs and organizations, strengthening the participation of the working people in leadership, and developing socialist democracy and self-government.

By adopting the proposed amendments and addenda the Statute will become a stronger weapon for expressing the party's revolutionary reconstructing role.

The successful solution of the new tasks depends to a large degree on RECONSTRUCTING THE STYLE AND METHODS OF WORK. After the 12th BCP Congress the Central Committee steadily prompted the vital attention of the entire party toward the approaches, methods, and forms of party work. Responsible documents posed in a timely and creative manner the topical questions of style, and the cadres were directed toward mastering the new requirements.

The perfecting of the style and methods of work was positively reflected in the life of the entire party and country. It turned into an important precondition for increasing the effectiveness of the party leadership. As a result of this, the new socioeconomic tasks became the central theme of internal party life. During the past 5-year plan period the achievements of science and the leading experience were used more broadly in forming and implementing party policy. The struggle against the negative phenomena and social distortions became more organized, purposeful, and irreconcilable.

The positive changes conducted in the party's style and methods are significant, but it must be stressed that they continue to lag behind the dynamic development of real-life practice. MANIFESTATIONS OF LACK OF CRITICISM, BUREAUCRACY, SHOWINESS, AND LIBERALISM IN THE WORK OF SOME ORGANS AND FIGURES ARE SLOWLY BEING OVERCOME. The development of the scientific-technical revolution is possible only on the basis of a new fine adjustment and decisive change in the style and methods of work. It is necessary profoundly to reconstruct the party activity and its leadership, control, and evaluation.

Objective needs obliged our party to set THE REQUIREMENTS FOR MODERN THINKING AND ACTION AS THE BASIC CONTENT, STYLE, AND METHOD OF WORK -- from the Central Committee to the rank-and-file party members. Revolutionary thinking and action now mean a constant striving toward new factors, new creative scope in views, a search for principles, new and accelerating solutions in all areas of life, and the waging of an uncompromising struggle against everything obsolete and ancient. They are incompatible with partial and "cosmetic" changes and improvements in work.

AT PRESENT, STRENGTHENING CREATIVITY, THE BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH, AND THE OPERATIONAL ATTITUDE BECOME AN OBLIGATORY CONDITION FOR DEVELOPING AND APPLYING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. This requires that we decisively increase the organization of work, that we do not waste time and push the people around with "their engine idling," and that we sharply reduce the regulatory measures and the number of issues discussed at the plenums, conferences, and meetings. Party work must uncompromisingly free itself from manipulated and incorrect reports, and the formal bureaucratic announcement of initiatives and festive pledges. One must not forget that political activity has a real meaning only when it is the creative cause of the primary party organizations and the labor collectives.

We must continue, with unrelenting force, THE STRUGGLE TO STRENGTHEN DISCIPLINE AND INCREASE RESPONSIBILITY IN WORK. The communists and the entire working people support firmer and more effective measures against lack of discipline, lack of conscientious attitude toward property, and waste. They justifiably expect more decisive action on the party and state organs, which are to reveal openly and in a timely way the fundamental reasons for the weaknesses and shortcomings that have been allowed, and unmask those responsible for distortions and deviations in our life.

It is necessary to increase the role of personal example and a caring attitude toward labor, moral purity, and social activity. More than ever before we now need a careful attitude toward signals reporting failures and negative phenomena, and a principled attitude toward every concrete case, regardless of the past and previous

merits of the guilty one. There is a ripe need for broadly publicizing the penalties that have been imposed, and increasing the people's faith in the social justice of our system.

CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS REQUIRE THAT WE ALSO SET UP A NEW TYPE OF CONTROL IN THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH IS TO PROVIDE A FLEXIBLE, PREVENTIVE EFFECT, AS WELL AS A TIMELY AND QUALITATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OUTLINED AND THE DECISIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. It must begin with the preparation of the decisions and an analysis of their implementation, give a correct picture of the implementation of the decisions that have been adopted, and secure a permanent relation with the communists and the labor collectives. In this way not only will the facts be noted, but also the necessary changes guaranteeing the achievement of the required results will be ensured.

Such a control also requires a new type of internal party information. AT THE PRESENT STAGE, THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AS A FACTOR THAT FACILITATES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IS INCREASING. This depends first of all on the scope and degree of complexity of the various phenomena in social life. To work without complete, precise, and timely information, relying primarily on institution and practical experience, means to work blindly, and adopt unfounded decisions.

This is why, following the 12th BCP Congress, measures were adopted to improve and perfect the information services in the party's leading activities, and the organization of the party's and of our society's information infrastructure was further pursued. In the processing of social information technical, computer equipment was introduced more widely. Sociological research on topical subjects was systematically pursued. Public opinion and the working people's political moods are being analyzed more frequently and more thoroughly, and work on the critical remarks and proposals of the communists and all citizens has improved.

Despite all this, problems in this field were not fully and entirely solved. In certain cases we feel there is a shortage of information on important issues of our economic, scientific-technical and social development, in other cases excessive or redundant information is collected. This information is sometimes unreliable, separate from the needs of party leadership and social administration, or is provided with a delay, owing to which it is impossible to use it as a reliable basis for adopting timely, well-justified, and efficient solutions.

All this demands that we RESOLUTELY IMPROVE THE TOTAL INFORMATION SYSTEM, SO AS TO ENSURE TIMELY, OBJECTIVE, AND INDEPENDENT INFORMATION AT ALL LEVELS. It is necessary to intensify and enhance the role of information as an efficient means of leadership and administration in control and education. The flow of information in the party committees should more fully correspond to the real needs and must rely upon the basic party organization as one of the basic sources of social information, which must be organized on a broad social basis.

It is very important to ensure uniformity and coordination between the information system of the party and the social information system at various levels. Along with the sub-systems of scientific-technical and socioeconomic information, we must complete, on a methodological and methodical basis, the sub-system of sociopolitical information, which is to provide regular and full information on the state and development of the comprehensive subjective factor within the framework of the entire country, as well as on an okrug and conurbation system level.

It is necessary consistently to promote a line of intensifying information services for the party by introducing efficient information technologies and the necessary

computer equipment, including personal microcomputers, by widely applying the program organization of information activities and modern, reliable methods of analysis and evaluation of available information, by steadily improving the degree to which the leading cadres are informed.

3. Party Work With the Cadres

During the period under review the party attached great importance to work in adapting the cadre staff in the party, state, economic, and social sectors to the social development needs. THE PARTY TODAY HAS A NUMEROUS, SOLID, AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVING POTENTIAL OF LEADING CADRES WITH HIGH QUALIFICATIONS.

The majority of the party likely come from the ranks of the workers class and the agricultural toilers. Nearly 82 percent of the secretaries and bureau members of basic party organizations, 87 percent of the secretaries and members of municipal party committees, and 75 percent of the secretaries and 82 percent of the members of okrug party committees are sons and daughters of workers and agricultural toilers. Analysis shows that 14.4 percent of the secretaries of basic party organizations in the industrial sector, 59.8 percent of the transportation sector party organizations, and 58.5 percent of the party secretaries in the communications sector are directly employed in the material production branches.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRAINING of the party cadres is high. As to the basic party organizations' secretaries, 76.3 percent of them are graduates of high, specialized, or secondary educational institutions, and 47 percent of them have completed various courses and schools for party-political training. As to the secretaries of municipal party committees and okrug party committees, 88.8 percent and 99.5 percent have university degrees.

The analysis of the AGE STRUCTURE of party cadres reveals that the succession of generations is ensured, as well as a good combination of young and experienced cadres. During the period under review the principle of succession and innovation of party cadres was consistently observed. At accountability-election meetings and conferences this innovation was characterized by an average of 22 percent for secretaries of basic party organizations and 37.5 percent as regards secretaries of municipal party committees.

The BCP Central Committee evaluates the results from the perfection of the cadres' work as positive. At the same time, in many places the necessary conditions for the full utilization of the most gifted cadres have not been created. The style and methods of work and leadership are being reorganized too slowly. The thought and actions of numerous leaders are lagging behind the new necessities. An over-hasty promotion of unsuitable cadres is allowed to occur. The training of cadres continues to be burdened by excessive formalism, traditionalism, and detachment from practical needs.

Priority importance in work with cadres is now attached to the problem OF DECISIVELY IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF CADRES, in accordance with the newly emerged criteria and requirements. All cadres become deeply aware of the necessity for better training and for retraining. For this purpose it is necessary to complete the organization of a nationwide system for the additional training and retraining of cadres. Their constant intellectual development and professional skill in administration must be ensured, and their creative and critical thought must be fostered, their skill in applying the acquired knowledge in practical work must be promoted.

Theoretical thought and the training-preparatory complex of the BCP Central Committee must be elevated to a qualitatively new level. It is necessary to link the essence, forms, and methods of work in the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, in its branches, and in the inter-okrug party schools, even more closely to the requirements of scientific-technical revolution and to the topical socioeconomic tasks.

IT IS NECESSARY TO ADOPT CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS AND CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION, EVALUATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEADING AND EXECUTIVE CADRES. The party organs and organizations should encourage and consolidate the prestige of those leaders who distinguish themselves by party-minded purposefulness and firm principles, by their competence and technological approach, as well as by lofty moral virtues, energy, and businesslike attitude. The skill of cadres in communicating with people, in listening to their opinions, in creating conditions for the people's social creativity and initiative, is assuming decisive importance today.

The political, professional, and moral virtues and qualities of our cadres must be evaluated in their unity on the basis of the practical results achieved. This demands the perfection of the system of incentives for cadres, so that they may develop and optimally implement their creative efforts and organization talents.

IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSOLIDATE AND DEVELOP DEMOCRACY WITH EVEN GREATER CONSISTENCY AND PERSEVERANCE IN SELECTING AND PROMOTING CADRES. It is necessary to implement a deep reorganization in the approach, as well as in the style of work of party committees and organizations in their respect. We must most fully utilize the inexhaustible opportunities of socialist society in selecting talented organizers amongst the working people, so that the process of selecting and promoting cadres may be freed of secrecy and monopolism. The selection and promotion of cadres must take place in the public eye. For this purpose it is necessary to apply the principle of competition and selection in all places, by struggling against cases of its formalistic application. In this manner we will give scope for the talented and gifted cadres to display their abilities, that is, people who have the qualities of contemporary leaders but who, unfortunately, sometimes stand in the background, and have no opportunity to manifest and develop their talents and qualifications. This will undoubtedly improve the intellectual, organizational, and moral standards of our cadres' potential, and will break the vicious circle of constantly revolving around the same peoples.

Work with reserve cadres need a considerable improvement

ALL THIS MAPS OUT THE PARAMETERS OF A NECESSARY, THOROUGH REORGANIZATION IN PARTY-WORK OF PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS through which to elevate the leading role of the party to a higher level in social life, as well as in the struggle to implement the scientific-technical revolution.

4. Quality and Efficiency of Ideological Work

During the period following the 12th BCP Congress we were able to achieve even better coordination between the Marxist-Leninist theory and socialist practice, the boldly progressive and practical orientation of ideological work was intensified. THE MARXIST-LENINIST CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR COHESION AROUND THE BCP'S APRIL POLICY WERE ENHANCED.

Objective needs produced new elements in the content and new forms in the activities to provide ideological substance for our socioeconomic policy in the transition to intensive economic development. THE MORE ENERGETIC EFFORTS OF INDIVIDUALS IN SOLVING TOPICAL ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS AND TASKS INCREASINGLY BECAME A BASIC CRITERION IN EVALUATING THE EFFICIENCY OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK.

The successes are the result of the increased skill of our ideological cadres in resolving the emerging problems in a comprehensive manner, using active forms and methods of work, and perfecting their daily propaganda, agitation, and educational work among the workers collectives and in the inhabited settlements.

THE 1985 FEBRUARY PLENUM AND THE 1986 JANUARY PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CALLED FOR THE CREATIVE ADAPTATION AND SELF-IMPLEMENTATION QUALITIES OF THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR TO BE PERFECTED. In accordance with this we promoted wide-ranging activities among the working people and the youths in order to teach them contemporary ideas and develop their active, ideological stand on the questions of the scientific-technical revolution. These problems were placed at the center of Marxist-Leninist education and lecturing propaganda, and of all activities aimed at improving the theoretical training of the agitation-propaganda, lecturing, and leading ideological cadres. Television, radio, press, and book publishing have an increasing role in propagating scientific-technical achievements and overcoming subjective shortcomings and psychological barriers in this respect. The party made a systematic effort to adapt the mass-political and organizational activities of the public, state, and economic organs and organizations to the new requirements. The ideological sector today is increasingly helping to encourage innovative thought and creativity and promote new professional and ideological-moral qualities and virtues. We can confidently state THAT THE COMMUNISTS AND WORKING PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY ARE ADOPTING THE PARTY TENETS ON THE ACCELERATED INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AS AN URGENT NECESSITY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE RATE AT WHICH THE INNOVATIVE PROCESS IS DEVELOPING ON THE IDEOLOGICAL FRONT IS STILL UNSATISFACTORY. The necessary quality changes are being made much too slowly and they are not being made everywhere. Unfortunately, many party and economic cadres are still adhering to outdated and stagnated methods and forms of work. The practical implementation of the party's innovative policy is accompanied by a series of contradictions and difficulties, by resistance from outdated methods and routine, a lack of political and moral responsibility, and the fear of assuming creative risk. This shows that the task we have assigned ourselves in implementing a breakthrough and overcoming bureaucratic methods, as well as the traditional approach to the problems of scientific-technical progress has not been fully substantiated from a political and ideological point of view. We have not yet accomplished a decisive step forward in solving this problem for good. The reasons for the aforementioned problems are deep and complex. They are mainly based on certain traditional shortcomings of ideological work as regards certain surviving MANIFESTATIONS OF REGRETTABLE STAGNATION, FORMALISM, AND VERBOSITY.

Under the present circumstances we must have a clear idea about the meaning and logic that govern the objective rules of social life. We need a correct Marxist-Leninist analysis of practical work and reality. Manifestations of passiveness and dogmatism, and of primitive and gross pragmatism are harmful to the party's ideological work. Party cadres at all levels must have a correct approach to theory, an extensive knowledge and education, and professional skill. They will be able to cope successfully with the tasks of the new epoch only if they learn to deal competently with Marxist-Leninist methodology in analyzing current social processes and phenomena.

THE BASIC TASK OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK TODAY IS TO CONTRIBUTE EVEN MORE ACTIVELY TO THE FOMRATION OF AN IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND MORAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ATMOSPHERE IN THE WORKER COLLECTIVES AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE IN WHICH THE GENERAL APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS, INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, AND IMPROVED PRODUCTION QUALITY BECOME HIGH SOCIAL AND MORAL DUTIES. This means that the methods and means of ideological work must enhance the social prestige of the creative individual, they

must shape new moral criteria and models of behavior. Ideological work must increasingly become a real factor of social change. It is called upon to play a more active party in the struggle for faster scientific-technical development, economy and thrift, better organization, law and order, and discipline.

AT THE SAME TIME IDEOLOGICAL WORK NEEDS THE SUPPORT OF REAL FACTS that characterize the economic and intellectual development of our society. The ideological explanation of socioeconomic tasks is not and cannot be the task of the ideological cadres alone. Experience shows that it is necessary not only to achieve ideological impact with competence and great care, but also to analyze carefully the ideological response to the actual state of our socioeconomic and political reality. Numerous factors confirm that this ideological-educational work can be effective and efficient only when the party and social organizations involved in it organically combine it with the daily life of the workers collectives, with their production and political-organizational activities. Under the new circumstances, the results of ideological work do not depend on the professional skill and competence of just the ideological cadres. The economic managers, who are increasingly becoming the political educators of their plants, workshops, and brigades, also make a big contribution to ideological work.

Scientific-technical development under socialism is impossible without the PERFECTION OF MAN, THE PERFECTION OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE WORKING PROCESS. As regards its deep social nature, scientific-technical development is the mass creative deed of millions of working people. This is why the party gives comprehensive moral and material support to the scientific-technical mass movement of the working people, especially of youths. Raising the social prestige of those engaged in introducing the contemporary achievements of science and technical progress is the focus of our propaganda and agitation. THIS MUST BE ONE OF THE BASIC CRITERIA IN EVALUATING THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER AND THE WORKERS COLLECTIVES AS A WHOLE.

The changes that are occurring in man's behavior and psychological condition as a result of the scientific-technical revolution have not yet been sufficiently analyzed by our social sciences and ideological cadres. In the contemporary production process the considerable expansion of man's creative capacity increases his responsibility and enlarges the scope for him to take sensible risks in his daily economic activities. The development of the READINESS TO ASSUME THE CONSEQUENCES OF DECISIONS BASED ON RISK, is an important aspect of ideological work in dealing with the workers collective.

The establishment of a favorable social atmosphere for the more rapid development of scientific-technical progress requires an ideological explanation of the changes this progress introduced into the meaning of all social activities. On the other hand it also requires a decisive IDEOLOGIZATION OF WORK IN THE ACCELERATED INTRODUCTION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF TODAY'S SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. The forms and methods of achieving an ideological and organizational impact must be very quickly adapted and new ones introduced. It is necessary to perfect the comprehensive arsenal of all our methods and means in the management of the ideological process.

Under the current circumstances of an exacerbated ideological struggle between the two world systems, the problem of shaping CLASS CRITERIA FOR THE EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS in the developed capitalist countries has assumed particular importance. There are certain people who do not see and are not aware of the sharp antagonistic contradictions of contemporary bourgeois society that lie behind the economic and technological achievements of capitalism. This creates the conditions for the inconsistent application of the Marxist-Leninist class approach in analyzing the scientific-technical achievements of capitalism and makes it more difficult to evaluate our own successes and opportunities realistically.

In ideological work it is necessary to make a critical class-historical analysis of the social processes that the capitalist countries are now going through, it is necessary to assert the concept that our cooperation, as well as our competition with capitalist countries, and the struggle between the two opposed social systems are increasingly being transferred to the sector of scientific-technological progress.

In this context it is very important to substantially improve the activities connected with providing our public with extensive information about world achievements, as well as about our own successes. THE ISSUE OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS SHOULD BECOME THE CHIEF SUBJECT OF OUR MASS MEDIA, AS WELL AS OF OUR LECTURING PROPAGANDA AND POLITICAL AGITATION. It is necessary broadly to explain and propagate the tasks and results from the implementation of the CEMA Member-Countries' Comprehensive Program for the Development of Scientific-Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR Through the Year 2000. We must even more convincingly show the increasing importance of the cooperation and integration of our scientific potential with that of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The party is conducting a broad and open dialogue with the working people on the problems of the scientific-technical revolution. In this way ideological work enhances the political consciousness, moral requirements, and intellectual abilities of the Bulgarian citizens. The party will implement this mission better, the more SUCCESSFULLY IT ASSERTS ITS BOLDLY ENTERPRISING AND MILITANT CHARACTER. This requires the party to resolutely overcome certain outdated forms and methods of political agitation by providing for daily mass-political work among the workers collective the necessary fast information and even more active, new means of influencing the consciousness of the individual. The impact of propaganda, agitation, and information is sometimes weakened because there is a lack of sufficient conviction, belated reaction to events, the underestimation of the need for a differentiated approach, and a lack of specific analysis of the current sociopolitical and socioeconomic situation.

A well-organized STRUGGLE AGAINST NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN OUR SOCIETY under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee, is an example of specified and irreconcilable political and ideological work. Adopting a realistic approach and with political courage the party developed strategic trends of ideological-educational and administrative-legal work for overcoming negative phenomena. The ideological and educational work of the party, as well as of the Komsomol, sociopolitical organizations, and administrative organs today is directed toward a differentiated approach and toward the specification of postulates in order to eliminate existing negative phenomena. The change in the consciousness and behavior of our people, their active stand on crucial and unresolved topical issues is the objective indicator of the effectiveness of the impact of ideology in this context.

During the period under review THE CONTROL FUNCTIONS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK were enhanced to a higher level, their impact in shaping the contemporary moral image of the socialist personality improved. The expansion of direct socialist democracy, above all, within the workers collective, enhanced the role of the moral-political impact in labor relations. The dynamic forms of mass-political work -- especially as regards uniform political days -- not only help to consolidate the spiritual links with the people, but have become a platform of active social control over economic and other leading organs.

At the same time the practical experience of social life raises the requirements to combine moral-political work with preventive control and the punitive activities of state institutions responsible for maintaining socialist law and order.

Many citizens not only fail to observe the basic moral principles of socialism and remain unpunished, but grossly violate some of the elementary rules of socialist community life. Along with this, we can observe manifestations of indifference, selfishness, and alienation, as well as a passive attitude toward negative phenomena. The ideological work of the party and social organizations is not always an active factor against idleness, lack of discipline, and consumers' attitudes, against a formalistic and indifferent fulfillment of working and social obligations.

In recent years the experience in social life and the experiments that have been conducted showed that many low-level cadres display a simplified approach to the control function of ideological-educational work -- considering it as a mere form of restricting man's behavior within the workers collective and the inhabited settlement. Such an approach is deeply wrong. Ideological control is called upon to stimulate the natural striving of man for self-assertion as a personality and his aspiration for creative self-realization in his work and studies.

An important aspect of the enterprising nature of ideological work is THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EFFORTS OF BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA TO INCREASE ITS INFLUENCE among individual groups of our population. The existing evidence of ideological disorientation and deviation from the socialist principles and norms of behavior among certain citizens are incompatible with the socialist way of life. The emergence of informal youth groups, on the basis of ideological-esthetic deviations of a suspicious character, as well as the steady rate of crime among the young, reveal the primary importance of the problem of improving the stable and young people. It is necessary, through the forms of ideological work and through the educational impact of public opinion, as well as through the deterrent force of social control, to counteract actively alien ideological influences.

5. Consolidation of Spiritual Links Between Party and People

The policy of comprehensive intensification and accelerated introduction of the contemporary achievements of science and technical progress plays the role of a powerful incentive of social dynamics. This creates a political situation in which the COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC OPINION AND THE SHAPING OF THIS OPINION ARE BEING TRANSFORMED INTO AN EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT FACTOR OF STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING THE CLOSE SPIRITUAL LINKS BETWEEN PARTY AND PEOPLE. The role and significance of public opinion in adopting political and economic decisions, as well as in mobilizing the working people for the implementation of such decisions, are being enhanced.

Our party has always been sensitive to the opinions of the working people and to the mood of the working masses as regards the vital interests of the population in its way of life and work. The party considers this approach to be one of the chief mechanisms in further consolidating its relations with the masses and in the active involvement of the people's masses in the country's administration. Experience shows that ideological communications expand widely when the social life of the workers' collective becomes more varied and more meaningful, when the working people's political and cultural standards become higher, and when the party organizations become more efficient.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, the system of analyzing public opinion has developed and is being perfected. This system now makes it possible for any well-intentioned signal, any justified critical earmark, and relevant proposal of the people to be used to overcome shortcomings that have been allowed to occur, and to solve the problems subjected to discussion.

In our country the study of public opinion is not a question of goodwill, but a duty of primary importance for the social administration organs and for all cadres. These organs and cadres cannot implement their leading functions unless they guarantee topical, representative, and objective information. The chief factor in analyzing public opinion is using the ifnormation that has been collected for the timely and correct solution of emerging questions. In the opposite case this activity is becoming an end in itself. It is necessary to ensure public propagation of the results of public opinion analysis in order to make them accessible to all people, since the fate of the tasks awaiting their accomplishment depends upon this.

Our recent social experience has confirmed the fact that CONTRADICTIONS in the accelerated development of our society and existing economic difficulties provoke increased emotionalism in public opinion. Sometimes, simplified or erroneous views on the role of the subjective factor under socialism emerge. In many cases disturbances in social-thought reflect problems and concerns that really exist, but at the same time they point out the existing shortcomings in our agitation-propaganda work, as well as in the activities devoted to the timely analysis and mastering of the changes occurring in the consciousness of the masses.

Unfortunately, A HIGH QUALITY EXPLANATION AND INTERPRETATION of information is frequently underestimated, which results in reducing the effect of the ideological impact. The information system pursues the task of revealing quality changes at the basis and in the superstructure, the task of ensuring the prompt effect of political and socio-psychological impact, and of public opinion. The working people and all our public are entitled to reliable and updated information about topical domestic and international events, about all difficulties and contradictions existing in our country's socioeconomic life.

DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW, THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BULGARIAN SOCIALIST NATION, IN ENHANCING PATRIOTIC AND INTERNATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS INCREASED. The prerequisites for the unity of the Bulgarian citizens as a people expanded in scope and their meaning was enhanced during the period under review. On the basis of class-party criteria, and upsurge of historical thought was achieved. Interest in the history of our native land, in the militant working and national traditions of the people increased. The feeling of international solidarity, the feeling of our people's unity and cohesion with the Soviet Union and with the peoples from the socialist community member-countries was consolidated.

During the period under review, active propaganda, educational, and organizational work was accomplished in connection with the CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARIES of great historical and ideological-political significance, such as the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth, the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution, the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism, the 1100th anniversary of Metody's death, the centennial of Bulgaria's reunification, the 800th anniversary of the Petur and Asen uprising, and others. In connection with these events systematic research work on our cultural-historical heritage was accomplished and significant artistic works with a strong patriotic potential were produced.

These innovative changes, as well as the ideological impact of the anniversary celebrations, and the consistent implementation of the BCP's party-political and educational work enhanced the patriotic consciousness of the working people and of our youths. The socialist self-confidence and national pride of those compatriots who in the past, because of tragic historical distortions, had been aliented from the Bulgarian people to a certain extent increasingly asserted themselves.

This process, which is revolutionary in its essence, heals one of the most severe historical wounds inflicted and inherited from the 500-year old Turkish yoke, it produces innovative changes in our way of life, in the culutral standards and political world outlook of those aforementioned compatriots, it creates conditions for their more active involvement in socialist construction.

The accelerated development of our society is accompanied by mass liberation from religious prejudices. SOCIALIST HOLIDAYS AND RITUALS increasingly are becoming part of the people's life and are asserting themselves as an important factor in their class and patriotic education, in enhancing their spiritual culture. At the same time, we must point out the existence of unjustified tolerance of certain shortcomings and unfavorable trends. The necessary firm resistance to consumers' attitudes in the celebrations of holidays and rituals is missing. The solution of numerous problems connected with the establishment of a modern material base and with the training of the necessary cadres in this particular field of work is lagging behind.

Following the 12th BCP Congress, the BCP continued to devote particular attention to FURTHER ENHANCING THE MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLOOK, TO THE OBSERVANCE OF CLASS STANDS, AND TO THE ACTIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE SOCIALIST INDIVIDUAL. Our ideological cadres are increasingly aware of the fact that our socialist ideology represents an organic unity of knowledge, strong will, thought, and action. During the period under review the entire party, the okrug, and municipal committees, and the basic party organizations devoted systematic care to improving the quality of Marxist-Leninist propaganda, to coordinating these activities with the topical problems of our society's economic, political, and intellectual life.

During the period under review, over one million participants in party education annually studied topical problems of Marxist-Leninist ideology and party policy. The contribution of economic education to the ideological explanation and justification of economic tasks was enhanced. The questions of scientific-technical progress, the issues of labor organization and production, as well as the question of the economic approach and of quality played a leading role in these activities.

The mass lecture propaganda organized by the "Georgi Kirkov" society for scientific knowledge also expanded on a large scale. In 1985 alone, over 270,000 lectures were given. Along with this, the organization and management of these activities improved during the period under review. Positive experience in connection with improving the quality of the lecturing process and in connection with prompt reactions to events and counterpropaganda is in the experimental process.

As regards the successful implementation of the most recent party requirements in ideological propaganda, and in order to overcome traditional forms of a formalistic approach to political knowledge as an end in itself, in order to overcome passive attitudes of the audience to the information which is imparted to them, the BCP will continue to rely upon the numerous detachments of propagandists and lecturers. Today, these ideological cadres must not only be highly trained specialists, they must not only be masters of rhetoric, but also political and moral educators who must develop the independent, creative thought of the working people, they must also be promoters of the most progressive ideas. The quality changes that have occurred in their membership are a real guarantee for this. Propagandists are highly educated today: Over 70 percent of their total number have university degrees, over 67 percent of them are party, economic, and administrative leaders. This work, which demands the most selfless dedication, involves 11,000 economists and agronomists, 10,000 engineers, 7,000 teachers, and thousands of other cadres from the production branches and from the intellectual sphere.

One of the main trends in their further, ideological work, which involves great responsibility, is the education of working people in the spirit of communist ideology, in the spirit of loyalty and devotion to our socialist motherland, in the spirit of a conscious attitude to work and to public property, in a spirit of irreconcilability in the struggle against negative phenomena in our life.

Theoretically enriched as a result of the 12th BCP Congress, THE APRIL CONCEPT ON MASS INFORMATION MEDIA CREATED PREREQUISITES FOR ENHANCING THEIR ROLE AND EXPANDING THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CONSOLIDATING THE SPIRITUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PARTY AND PEOPLE. The mass media today are elucidating the problems of socioeconomic and intellectual development in our society and among individual citizens on an ever expanding scale. Basing themselves on sound arguments, Bulgarian journalists are explaining topical party documents and decisions with greater elan and increased professional skill, they are elucidating and commenting competently on current domestic and world events, as well as processes. The propaganda-information system is increasingly and more successfully coordinated with the political, esthetic, and moral impact, it is adopting new forms and possibilities for A SYNTHESIS OF IDEOLOGY, CULTURE, AND SCIENCE. Experience in planning and in implementing wide-ranging propaganda campaigns has developed. The amount of readers' letters to the editorial boards is constantly increasing. This demonstrates that working people highly appreciate the mass media as their own platform, and are actively participating in their multifarious activities.

THE ROLE OF BOOKS IN THE PEOPLE'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT IS BEING ENHANCED. Publishing activities are more and more actively contributing to a scientific and theoretical elucidation of the basic problems of socialism, to a fuller satisfaction of the readers' interests. The sense of responsibility as regards the quality of book publishing was enhanced. These successes demand that the publishing sector even more actively recruit new readers, forming in them new needs in the spirit of our time, and current party policy.

Despite undeniable successes achieved in the comprehensive work of mass media, this work is not yet adequate to the increased need, and the achievements of the mass media do not apply with the same efficiency to the entire journalistic front. This is even more so as, in the era of computers, the mass media are facing new quality requirements. Information is not yet sufficiently analytical and concentrated and it is not sufficiently saturated with innovative ideas and problems; thus, it can not view individual phenomena in their comprehensive dialectic inter-connection and mutual relations. We must devote much more effort to improving the political and specialized professional cultural standards of cadres in journalism to their journalistic skill and efficiency, to improving the ideological clarity, force of expression, and accessibility of their publications. There is a particularly urgent issue today, applying not only to the question of the number of newspapers, magazines, and books, as well as programs we are editing and publishing, but to the question of what kind of publications and programs they are.

The main problem of press, radio, television, and publishing activities applies to THE PROBLEMATIC APPROACH which should be coordinated with party policy and closely related to practical life, to the requirements for high professionalism. The consistent perfection of this principle demands the following: An analytical approach, an accelerated effect, a prompt reaction, and efficiency. In this context the CORRECT TONE OF THE VARIOUS JOURNALISTIC EVENTS IS ASSUMING CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE. It is precisely through television, through the press and the radio, and with the help of books, videos, and other forms of mass information media, that our party is conducting a daily dialogue with the entire people on topical problems of the day. Press publications, and television and radio programs must set the tone of a businesslike approach, of lofty and principle-minded strictness, they must avoid any idle talk and vanity.

Our socialist reality produces positive heroes on a mass scale. It is necessary to describe them and write about them even more brilliantly and convincingly, as well as even more accurately, they must be singled out as the true fighters for inovation. The image of the selfless working people -- the creators of our prosperity -- must be reflected. The mass media are facing a task involving great responsibility, namely to educate -- by means of the living examples of the best citizens of our country -- our contemporaries in a spirit of industriousness, thrift, discipline, and order, in a spirit of innovation in their work.

Journalists should have vigilant eyes and sharp pens, they should ardently and passionately assert all innovations and progressive trends. They should wage a struggle against negative phenomena, against bureaucracy and outrageous shortcomings, they should never let their ideological weapons become dull. It is a well-known fact that criticism through the mass media plays an important role in the consolidation of our society. The subject of publicity for the struggle against negative phenomena and against all manifestations of the "small truth" is not a new one. It is high time for a drastic, qualitative change, in order fully to overcome the quantity approach. It is important not only to reveal and to report facts, but also to uncover the causes behind the violations and shortcomings that have been ascertained, as well as to mobilize public opinion in overcoming them. As the popular saying goes, no one should be forgiven. ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL IN THE EYES OF THE LAW, AND WE CAN ADD IN THIS CONTEXT -- ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL IN THE EYES OF MASS MEDIA CRITICISM.

Particular attention should be devoted to programs and publications dealing with ENTERTAINMENT. The problem of increasing and improving ideological-artistic and professional standards, the skill of endowing entertainment programs, as well as radio and television shows with a political character, the skill of analyzing the real interests of viewers and listeners, and of young people in particular, is very important. It is necessary to perfect the balance between serious art and entertainment, to assert lofty, esthetic criteria and intellectual needs by resolutely struggling against works of poor ideological and artistic quality, as well against erroneous evaluations and unhealthy tastes. The implementation of this task demands a comprehensive improvement of television and radio programs.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SATELLITE, CABLE, AND VIDEO TELEVISION IS A SOURCE OF COMPLICATED, NEW PROBLEMS. The question of the quality and competitiveness of our television programs and the problem of ensuring good television reception for the whole country has become acute. It is necessary, in this respect, to accelerate our cooperation and integration with the socialist countries by working out a joint strategy in using the advantages of satellite television.

6. Scientific Standards and Party Leadership in Ideological Work

Ideological phenomena in our society are becoming more varied and are changing at a particularly accelerated pace. The interaction and relations between ideology and other spheres of sociopolitical and socioeconomic life are becoming more complicated. This enhances the significance of the objective, class-party analysis, on the one hand and, on the other hand, the importance of the skill of leading party cadres in truthfully determining the goals and tasks, as well as the methods of ideological work on a nationwide, regional, and local scale. Practical social experience submits qualitatively new demands for improving scientific standards and party leadership in ideological work.

The role of the program target-oriented approach in the planning and party leadership of the ideological-educational process is increasing. The high level of organization of socialist society demands correct coordination as regards the impact of numerous objective and subjective factors.

The shortcomings that still exist in the interaction between propaganda and agitation, culture, and education, the mass media, and the social theory, among all spheres of intellectual life, represent an essential obstacle to efficient leadership and management of the total ideological process. The need for a more efficient, more flexible party leadership in ideological work in order to find the main link that should rally all gradual tasks leading toward the expected practical result is emerging with growing urgency. In this connection life has serious claims as regards the COMPETENCE OF IDEOLOGICAL CADRES ON QUESTIONS OF LEADERSHIP IN THE IDEOLOGICAL-EDUCATION PROCESS, AS REGARDS THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL AND MORAL STANDARDS.

Under the present-day conditions THE ACCELERATION OF THE IDEOLOGICAL RESPONSE AND THE EFFICIENT USE OF THE REVERSE RELATION are assuming a particularly important role. Certain party committees and basic party organizations have become used to awaiting instructions "from above" on all issues, even as regards the solution of their own, specific problems. Frequently, owing to the fault of municipal and okrug party committees, or owing to the fault of central organs and departments, the answers to questions submitted by the working people are unjustifiedly delayed. This harmful practice is in contradiction with the contemporary requirements for the accelerated impact of ideological work. It is in contradiction with the necessity of shaping active public opinion, which is to mobilize the working people to creatively implement party decisions.

The development of social sciences plays a role of primary importance in improving the standards of ideological work, in perfecting the methods and forms of ideological impact. During the period under review the scientific research developments that were submitted to social practice -- research developments that are of wide scope and profound meaning -- showed that NUMEROUS CREATIVE ANALYSES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SOCIOLOGISTS ARE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE PARTY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL POLICY.

Positive results were achieved in the sector of philosophical-sociological explanation of the new social processes, phenomena, and contradictions, as well as of their development. The sociological analysis of the problems of the individual's self-realization in his work under the conditions of the rapidly changing socio-class structure of society was further developed. The results of the comprehensive study of the individual, his social environment, his way of life, and education, are useful. Special attention should be paid to research on the individual's brain and on his intellectual abilities. Research on the ideological process, on its sociological, moral, and psychological problems, and on the leadership of this process contribute to the development of our ideological theory and practice. Research on the national-historical inheritance and on the Bulgarian citizen's contemporary spiritual life is revealing new opportunities for perfecting the activities of class-party, patriotic and international education of the working people and youth. In this respect, it is very important to work on the edition of a multi-volume history of Bulgaria, a work which is unjustifiably delayed, and also to pursue the work on the questions of the unity of the Bulgarian Bulgarian language in the past and today, as well as on the expansion of regional research. The First Bulgarian Congress of Bulgarian Studies was held during the period under review. Criticism of contemporary bourgeois social theories and ideology is assuming particular political significance.

Regardless of the successes achieved, the reorientation of social scientists toward the study and solution of urgent problems of social practice and of scientific-technical research in conformity with objective natural laws is proceeding too slowly. The successful implementation of contemporary theoretical and applied tasks demands further CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENT APPLICATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST METHODOLOGY, it demands the application of the tested dialectic-materialistic method, which is tested in social practice and in scientific knowledge and has asserted itself.

Only on the basis of contemporary methodological criteria is it possible to adopt the creative revolutionary style of throught, which totally differs from scholastic throught and futureless empiricism. Only from such a stand is it possible to assert successfully the active political-moral position of our theory. This signifies that social science should not only ascertain facts, as numerous sociologists are doing, but map out new alternatives for the practical action of the subjective factor, and stimulate the creative energies of the people for the sake of the planned targets and goals.

THE CONTEMPORARY STYLE OF THOUGHT DEMANDS A PROGRAMMED ORGANIZATION OF RESEARCH WORK as well as a DRASTIC CHANGE IN THE ORIENTATION TOWARD TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL POLICY. The scientific institutes and scientists in question have not yet become fully aware of the fact that the development of social sciences is a basic factor in enriching the ideological-theoretical, methodological, and methodical arsenal of ideological work, and as a result of this -- a factor of intensifying the creative character and the active, transforming strength of ideological work. The task of resolutely intensifying specialized research onthe ideological process, the task of essentially improving the quality and the practical applicability of the scientific results, the tasks of developing the methodology of practical influence -- are now assuming priority importance. Social sciences must efficiently respond to the objectively emerging needs of social life, they must develop well-found prognoses and constructive recommendations for the needs of practical life.

The improvement in the organization and management of social sciences must create the necessary prerequisites and conditions for substantially raising the theoretical standards of scientific research and development in order to CONSOLIDATE THEIR PRACTICAL ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. Social and ideological practice demand this with ever increasing insistence and strictness. BCP cadres at all levels must use the achievements of social scientists more boldly and more competently, they must energetically seek the assistance of the scientific sector through purposefully submitting subjects for scientific research and development that should be directly linked to the immediate socio-political and ideological work. It is necessary to develop and consolidate the links between social sciences and practical, ideological work in a persevering and consistent way. This is the correct trend in the struggle against elements of formalism, simplifications, and elements of pursuing ends for their own sake which still exist in numerous ideological activities that are in the process of being implemented.

The improvement of the MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS of ideological work is of great importance in further improving its efficiency and its scientific standards. Contemporary audio-visual and technical means are necessary in this respect; visual materials, textbooks, as well as auxiliary propaganda literature with a meaningful content and presented in an attractive, esthetic form are needed. In conformity with the increased intellectual standards of the Bulgarian people, party propaganda and agitation must more actively rely upon the opportunities offered by the press, radio, and television. Today, we can speak about high quality ideological work only in connection with good organization, in accordance with the most updated requirements and possibilities of scientific-technical progress.

During the period under review THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CPSU PLAYED THE ROLE OF AN IMPORTANT GUIDELINE IN THE CORRECT SELECTION OF THE CHIEF FACTORS AND TRENDS OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND OF PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BCP. The creative application of the Leninist style of thought and action, the accelerated development of socialist society in the USSR -- all these things are revealing new opportunities for our party to use the rich Soviet experience. In this respect, BULGARIAN-SOVIET INTER-PARTY COOPERATION, INCLUDING COOPERATION IN THE IDEOLOGICAL SECTOR, IS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY.

The working meetings, scientific-practical conferences, and symposiums that are systematically conducted make it possible for our party cadres to become familiar with the creative research of both fraternal parties in the field of theory, and to exchange experience with Soviet comrades in the practical solution of topical problems. We can definitely say that Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and the active use of the great experience of the CPSU and of the other Marxist-Leninist parties are improving the theoretical standards of the BCP's organizational-political and ideological-educational work and are enriching the content and meaning of this work.

The accountability report of the BCP Central Committee to the 13th Congress convincingly shows that during the period following the 12th BCP Congress -- a period filled with intensive and creative work -- considerable progress was achieved in all sectors of life. With a feeling of legitimate pride at the successes achieved, and in unrelentingly following its own scientifically-based policy, the BCP is heading toward its 100th anniversary equipped with a clear program of action.

The prospects mapped out for the development of the country's socioeconomic life during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to the year 2000 are of historic importance. These prospects are distinguished by a new approach to the practical implementation of the policy aimed at accelerated economic and scientific-technical development, by the new approach to the decisive improvement of quality and an increase in labor productivity, as well as to the improvement of production efficiency.

Our chosen path is not an easy one. Life is entrusting us with tasks that are exceptionally complicated and unique in terms of their organizational, economic, ideological, and scientific-technical character. In close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and with the countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community, our country has the good luck and the historical responsibility to participate in the struggle to create a new world, a world of peace and constructive labor for the sake of man, for the sake of this well-being, a world of socialism and communism.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS LABOR COMPETITION WINNERS

AU300943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Today in Boyana Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, awarded "Hero of Socialist Labor" gold stars and "Georgi Dimitrov" Order to winners in the nationwide socialist competition for fulfillment of the plan for the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period. Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated those awarded most cordially in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and in his own name. He expressed gratitude for their dedicated labor and contribution to the successful conclusion of the 5-year-plan period, and voiced his confidence that those in the frontrank of labor would continue in the future to be in the vanguard of the workers class in the struggle to implement in practice the decisions of the 12th congress.

Angel Nikolov, a miner from Gorubso-madan and a hero of socialist labor, made a speech of thanks on behalf of whose who received awards. The winners in the nationwide competition were also contratulated by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kibadinski, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev.

REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBLY NUCLEAR PLANT ACCIDENT

No Increase in Radiation

LD291815 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1741 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Here is the latest news in connection with the Chernobyl incident from CTK: Continous monitoring of the atmospheric current is being carried out on the terriroty of the Czechoslovak SR and throughout the period of monitoring, no increase in radioactivity has been detected. The federal government has instructed the appropriate bodies to monitor the meteorological situation and retevant measurements and to carry out a continuous evaluation of them.

Composition of Inquiry Team Noted

LD300920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] In the Soviet Union they are dealing with the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power statoion. Here is a report from Stefan Simak.

[Begin recording] A government commission headed by Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has gone to the site of the accident. Leading Soviet scientists, technicians, and representatives of a whole series of ministries are investigating the causes and taking measures to eliminate the consequences rapidly. The Chernobyl nculear power station is situated 130 km north of Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, and is one of the largest installations of its kind in the country. The first reactor, with an installed capacity of 1,000 mw, was put into operation in 1978, and three additonal reactors were successively brought on stream.

Yesterday evening the Soviet Government announced that the accident occurred in the area of the fourth reactor, resulting in damage to the structure and to the reactor itself, and that there was a leak of radioactive substances. The other reactors have been shut down. The accident claimed two lives and other people affected have been given first aid. Immediately after the accident, the population of three surrounding localities and the settlement that was built for the employees of the nuclear power station were evacuated. In the 30-year history of Soviet nuclear power, this is the first time that an accident of this kind has occurred, and very great attention is being given to investigating its causes. [end recording]

EMBASSY WIVES IN LIBYA ADVISED TO VACATION EARLY

LD300805 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Libya: According to reports from diplomatic sources in Tripoli, certain Western countries have told some of their citizens working in Libya to leave the country. Of 8,000 British citizens, this evacuation applies to about 5,000. Belgium is acting similarly, while France so far has not given any evacuation order.

The Czechoslovak diplomatic mission, like the other socialist countries, has advised the wives and children of its employees to start their home leave vacations in Czechoslovakia early.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES ACCUSATIONS AGAINST WALDHEIM

AU291226 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Milan Vodicka commentary: "Political Atmosphere in Austria Is Getting Heavier; an Affair on a Razor's Edge"]

[Text] With the rapid approach of presidential elections in neighboring Austria (set for Sunday, 4 May), the election campaign is intensifying. This, after all, is only natural -- except that, of course, the affair that has long since grown beyond the framework of the election campaign itself is also gathering momentum.

At the beginning of March the weekly PROFIL published a report that Kurt Waldheim, former UN secretary general for many years and currently presidentail candidate for the opposition People's Party (OeVP), used to be a member of a Nazi student organization and of the Storm Troopers before the war. Later it transpired that Waldheim had been concealing important facts in his biography about his activities in wehrmacht uniform in the Balkans. In fact, he had worked there since 1942 as adjutant of war criminal General Loehr (executed in 1947) and as an intelligence officer. Yugoslavia demanded his extradition [as published] 3 years after the war; and his name figured on the list of war criminals deposited in the UN archive. According to these facts Waldheim must have known about the operations against Yugoslav partisans and about the deportation of the Jewish population from Greece, assuming that he did not participate in them personally. During the last few weeks this has become public.

In fact, only a fragment of this would be sufficient to discredit anyone at all. Waldheim is defending himself -- with the substantial support of the OeVP -- by saying that all this is a precisely timed campaign for his adversary Kurt Stayrer of the government Socialist Party (SPOe). It must be added that his defense is rather feeble. Many of the charges which he has called lies have already been proved to be the truth. Actually, even Austria's President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger indirectly affirmed this in his television statement on Tuesday [22 April].

However, the opposition People's Party can hardly withdraw now. Only a short time remains until the elections. That is why this party is striving to turn the campaign upside down and to make use of it for its own benefit. At the same time it is making use of the fact that the World Jewish Congress has become strongly involved in the "Waldheim affair."

The OeVP people are now no longer debating at length the guilt or innocence of their candidate, they are calling everything a settling of accounts for the time when Waldheim used to head the United Nations. Apart from this, they have come out with a slogan which can be simplified to: "nobody in the world can tell us whom to elect." Surprisingly, such tactics are registering success, because only recently Waldheim led his adversary K. Steyrer in a public opinion poll. The results of these tactics are also turning against the World Jewish Congress: Strong anti-Semtic moods are becoming evident in certain circles in Austria.

One of the Waldheim election posters bears the inscription: With Waldheim Austria will become more known in the world. However, it fails to specify whether this will be in the positive or negative sense.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Nuclear Office Statement

LD291639 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 29 Apr 86

["Statement by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 29 Apr (ADN) -- In connection with inquiries, the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection states that measurements to check the radioactivity in the environment are taking place constantly in the GDR. After the TASS report of an accident in the nuclear power station of Chernobyl/Ukraine no values of radioactivity which could cause a danger to health have been measured.

Nuclear Officials Comment

LD291703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1623 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Copenhagen, 29 Apr (ADN) -- Professor Dr Georg Sitzlack, director of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, who is currently in Denmark for a visit with a group of experts from the GDR, told representatives of the press on Tuesday that measurements of radiation are being carried out with the utmost thoroughness in the GDR. Sitzlack said, in connection with the accident in the Ukrainian nuclear power station of Chernobyl, that the GDR has its own national and additional safety precautions, adherence to which is implemented with all strictness with regard to the economy and all persons involved, for the safety of the types of reactors in the GDR.

Berlin -- A spokesman for the Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the GDR in Berlin described the question of checking the safety in the nuclear power stations of the GDR after the accident in the Ukrainian nuclear power station of Chernobyl "as not relevant." "We have quite different reactors," the office spokesman stated in response to questions from representatives of the press on this subject.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON USSR NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Physics Institute Member Comments

LD291547 Budapest MTI in Engish 1505 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 29 (MTI) -- "No change has been registered in gamma radiation in Hungary," Dr Istvan Feher, a senior staff member of the Hungarian Central Research Insititue for Physics, told to ESTI HIRLAP on Tuesday. It is of little likelihood that the radioactive radiation caused by the accident at the Ukrainian Chernobyl nuclear power plant will reach to Hungary. Dr Istvan Feher said that the institute was studying detailed weather reports to establish whether the radioactive particles may reach the territory of Hungary.

Correspondent Describes Chernobyl

LD291838 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, we now have a live report from Moscow. I asked our Moscow correspondent Mihaly Hardi about yesterday's Soviet nuclear power plant accident. Have you spoken to experts in Moscow about the incident?

[Hardi] Of course, we have tried all day to get more infomation. What I managed to learn from experts here is that the Chernobyl power plant has four reactors, each with an output of 1,000 megawatts and of the so-called single circuit type. This is an older model which is no longer manufactured. The principle behind this type of reactor is that the steam generated in the reactor goes directly to the turbines. The more modern and more secure so-called dual circuit system, such as those operating in Paks, incorporate a heat exchange and the steam is warmed in a second water circuit which is also closed. This drives the turbines.

'Continuous' Tests Conducted

LD292151 Budapest MTI in English 2015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April (MTI) -- According to information received by the MTI Hungarian news agency the Natioanl Meteorological Institute and the meteorological service of the National Civil Defense regularly conduct continuous tests of the atmosphere using instruments. The measurements have shown no change in Hungary's atmosphere following the damage to the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl. According to a conclusion by the experts from the Institute, consequences of the damaged reactor will not be a hazard to the Hungarian population and environment later on either.

Reagan Cooperation Offer Noted

LD300546 Budapest in English to Europe 0200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Two people died in the accident in the nuclear power plant at Chernobyl in the Ukraine, announced the TASS Soviet news agency. [Word indistinct] rescue operations carried out by a government committee. The scale of the radiation has been stabilized. The tenants of three nearby settlements have been evacuated.

President Reagan expressed his deep regrets as well as readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union over the accident.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

Urban Statement

LD291256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Statement by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at news conference on 29 April at INTERPRESS -- recorded]

[Text] As PAP reported, a radioactive cloud has passed over the northeastern territory of Poland. In spite of not presenting any dangers to the population's health, the party and government leadership focused their full and serious attention on the incident, which is the result of an accident, reported by TASS, at a nuclear power plant in the Ukraine.

The Polish authorities have remained in direct contact with the USSR authorities. A government commission chaired by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, has been appointed. It includes heads of competent government departments and outstanding specialists and experts. Among others, there are, for example, the minister of health; representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy; the chairman of the Atomic Energy Agency; Professor Bozkowa, a physician; Professor Jaworski, head of the Radiological Emission Measurement Station; representatives of appropriate military services, and others.

Since yesterday, around 200 additional stations have been established to measure various pollution levels on the ground, in water, and in the atmosphere. It has been stated that there is no danger to people's health. Therefore, the commission's tasks are control, prevention, and coordination. The commission held a subsequent working meeting this morning. It has stated that the radioactivity in Poland, including the northeast, has not worsened. There are trends for an improvement. The commission established a precise course of actions for various services, departments, and groups of experts, particularly those dealing with preventative measures.

Decisions were issued calling for readiness in the medical sphere, and in the sphere of food control and food production, as well as other prudent measures.

Commission Countermeasures

LD291818 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Communique issued by Polish Government Commission for the Assessment of Nuclear Radiation and Preventative Measures]

[Text] In connection with the accident at the nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, north of Kiev, a radioactive cloud is situated at a great height over Poland's northeastern voviodships. Systematic measurements of the radiation level are being taken throughout the whole country by the Central Radiological Protection Laboratory, chemical troops, the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management, and by sanitary and epidemiological stations. Modern technological means are being used, including aircraft and a network of survey points on the ground.

On the basis of such measurements today, the last at 1500 [1300 GMT], an increase in the intensity of active iodine in the air was ascertained. This increase could be harmful to health, if it were to occur over a lengthy period. However, in view of its temporary character, it does not constitute a danger to health. In the last few hours, a decline in the level of intensity has been noted. No increase in the intensity of other elements has been noted.

The iodine in the air may be harmful to infants, children, and pregnant women. It can enter the human organism after settling on plants, and also through milk. In connection with this, experts recommend for the moment that milk from cows fed green fodder should not be consumed. The government commission has issued appropriate recommendations on this to purchasing, processing and trade organizations. Only milk from cows fed dry fodder will be for sale. The commission counts on the understanding of society that any possible shortages of milk for sale will be temporary. The health service has undertaken essential preventative measures, giving babies and children in the north-eastern voivodships a single iodine preparation, whose purpose is to defend the organism against the absorption of active iodine. The health service has the necessary resources available to implement these injunctions. The minister of health and social welfare draws attention to the absolute necessity of washing all spring vegetables before eating.

The commission announces that Poland remains in constant and direct contact with the appropriate Soviet authorities and specialists. The work of Polish specialists in the field of radiological protection is being carried out in strict cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. In particular, the results of measurements carried out in neighboring countries and in Scandinavia are being passed on.

The government commission, appointed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, is working under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. The commission comprises eminent specialists from the fields of medicine and radiological safety and also the appropriate ministers of health protection, environmental protection, agriculture and food economy, trade, national defense and internal affairs.

Children To Receive Lugol

LD292134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The voivodship physician has informed us that beginning tomorrow morning, from morning onwards, in creches, kindergartens, schools, and regional out-patient clinics in Warsaw and the Warsaw City voivodship, children will be given the liquid Lugol, as a preventive agent against possible contamination with radioactive iodine. The voivodship physician has given assurances that at the moment there is no threat in Warsaw and the Warsaw City Voivodship and giving the liquid Lugol is only a prophylactic measure.

Composition of Commission

LD292304 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Following are the names of the ministers appointed to the commission: Stefan Jarzebski -- minister of environment protection and natural resources, Florian Siwicki -- minister of national defence, Miroslaw Cybulko -- minister of health and social welfare, Jerzy Jozwiak -- minister of home trade and services, Jerzy Bonczak -- chief sanitary inspector, Krystyna Bozek -- director of Mother and Child Institute, Zbigniew Jaworowski -- Central Radiological Protection Laboratory, Tadeusz Majle -- National Institute of Hygiene, Czeslaw Krzyszowski -- chemical troops commander at the Defense Ministry, Jerzy Michalik -- director of Atomic Energy Institute, Wieslaw Mlynarczyk -- vice-minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy, Janusz Nauman -- centre of post-graduate medical training, [as received], Andrzej Rodowicz -- vice-chairman of the National Atomistic Agency, Tadeusz Rzymkowski -- director of the Central Radiological Protection Laboratory, Mieczyslaw Sowinski -- chairman of the National Atomistic Agency, Stanislaw Skrzypek -- general director of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and Roman Szagaloa -- vice-chairman of the Central Union of Dairy Cooperatives.

URBAN ON JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING, ISRAELI TIES

LD291645 Warsaw PAP in English 1337 GMT 29 Apr 86

["By Stanislaw Filipczak and Piotr Turzanski" -- PAP byline]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 29 -- Today's conference for foreign newsmen by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban was dominated by issues related to the effects of the breakdown in a Soviet nuclear power plant in Ukraine.

Minister Urban also answered questions concerning the latest meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jozef Glemp, relations between Poland and Israel and principles of cooperation of Polish nations with foreign journalists accredited to Poland.

In reply to questions, Urban said it was not easy to determine the level of radioactive contamination over Poland, and added that experts were currently investigating the problem.

"But one can say right now already that nowhere has the contamination gone above alarm levels, and no reports have been received from Polish missions in the USSR of any Polish nationals suffering in any way as a result of the accident," he said.

Elaborating on lack of press reports on the subject in today's newspapers in Poland, Urban complained over the poor state of the Polish printing industry and said papers were technically unable to print news that had come late in the night.

TV and radio have reported on the plant breakdown, he added.

Asked to comment on the recent meeting between President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Urban said:

"The course and results of the talks have been reported in the relatively extensive communique which presents a wide range of important issues. The almost five-hour long meeting was, as usual, beneficial.

"The president of the Council of State and the primate spoke of the need to drop the restrictions against Poland, which shows that they found common understanding on issues of vital importance to the nation and state.

"When major weal of the country is being abused, the attitudes of state and church officials sooner or later come to converge. Generally, all the patriotic forces and factors of the national are in concerted opposition to the anti-Polish restrictions.

"The two most important anti-Polish sanctions imposed by the U.S. are being maintained. In the light of the communique after a meeting between top state and church officials in Poland, it is strange that further continuation of these restrictions is sometime justified in Washington by an alleged support for them among weighty factors in Poland."

Commenting on reports on the French radio quoting radio and TV in Israel as saying that in a month's time Poland and Israel were about to resume diplomatic relations, broken off 19 years ago, Urban said he wanted to "firmly deny that."

"Diplomatic relations between Poland and Israel shall not be resumed as long as the reasons for their severance in 1967 do not cease to exist. I once again stress this in full strength."

He also said Polish and Israeli officials were having talks on technical matters concerning easier rules on visa and humanitarian questions.

In connection with inobjective presentation of the Polish reality by some of the Western correspondent teams, the Polish agency INTERPRESS, the employer of the Polish nationals cooperating with those teams, is contemplating a possibility of refusing to extend permissions for this kind of cooperation.

The issue provoked many questions from the correspondents asking about individual instances of their work. In his reply, Urban appealed for objective reporting of news from Poland and for abstaining from instigating and arranging illegal activities and statements.

Asked at the close of the conference whether Poland had investigated the wartime past of Kurt Waldheim, the spokesman said no such investigation had taken place and the Polish Government had nothing to say on the matter.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON REPORTAGE OF MAY DAY

LD292058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Marek Kassa report on news conference by government spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The spokesman reminded his listeners of the way in which the Western press reported the course of events in Poland during ceremonies commemorating May Day in past years. The Western press belittled the scale of official ceremonies, while publicity was given to small activities, which created a disturbance in official ceremonies. The Western press also exaggerated the measures applied by the police in stopping illegal manifestations. The spokesman then went on to say:

[Urban] "I return to these bad memories since another May Day is approaching and because the tradition of the Western media is to report either untruths or exaggerated information. We trust that these phenomena will be recognized as untimely propaganda."

A West German reporter asked whether a foreign correspondent, who should accidentally find himself in the vicinity of events regarded by Polish authorities as illegal, will be considered to have taken part in such events.

[Urban] "Madam, if you should find yourself accidentally at a May Day celebration, or that of any other special day, as many times as you have found yourself accidentally at illegal manifestations, every Polish authority will believe that it truly was an accidental presence."

In view of the controversy surrounding Kurt Waldheim's past, a question was asked as to whether the Polish authorities have examined this case and what is their stand in this matter.

[Urban] "They have not examined it and they do not have any opinion in this controversial matter."

POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, MAY DAY

LD300311 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed nationwide preparations for the coming May Day. It also acquainted itself with a report on the state of exploitation of constructions, machinery and installations in the national economy.

The meeting stated that the use of capital goods in the economy and their exploitation are highly unsatisfactory in many cases. The Political Bureau also got acquainted with a governmental report on supplying the economy with raw and other materials since the beginning of this year till the end of the third quarter of this year. From the outset of this year, Polish economy has scored good production results, but despite this, many enterprises are experiencing difficulties and shortages of raw and other materials.

The meeting found it necessary to secure deliveries of raw and other materials for these enterprises which are implementing economic and social tasks of the utmost importance, such as government-ordered production and production for export.

The Political Bureau approved of the activity of the PUWP delegation to the 11th SED Congress in the GDR.

POZNAN SECURITY FORCES SEIZE PRINTING EQUIPMENT

LD291648 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The security service of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Poznan recently liquidated a printing and distributing center used by the so-called Poznan Branch of the Independence Liberal-Democratic Party located in a house belonging to an inhabitant of Puszczykowo.

Various illegal publications and leaflets containing false information, which could cause public unrest, were printed in that house. Printing equipment, considerable amounts of printing ink and chemical agents used for the production of such ink were seized, as well as large amounts of typing paper and various leaflets and illegal brochures, including several thousand already packed and ready for distribution. A number of organization notes, which constituted proof of illegal activity, were also seized. Persons who were detained in the house had been preparing to print leaflets calling for a boycott of May Day.

The investigation, which is under the supervision of the Voivodship Prosecutor's Office, is conducted by the Investigating Department of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Poznan.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN ARRESTED IN WARSAW

LD292054 Hamburg DPA in German 1936 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 29 Apr (DPA) -- Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the former press spokesman of the Solidarity trade union, was detained in Warsaw tonight. No reasons for his detention were given, his wife said over the telephone. He is one of 15 dissidents whose application to hold an independent May Day demonstration has been refused by authorities.

The Solidarity underground movement put out a broadcast this evening which could be heard for only a short time in Warsaw. It was drowned by loud music after the first few sentences.

TANJUG CORRESPONDENT: REACTOR DAMAGED IN CLEANING

LD291716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- The TANJUG correspondent in Moscow called Kiev tonight. He was told that at the moment there is no fear or panic in the city of intensified radiation following the accident involving the Chernobyl nuclear plant which is about 130 km from the Ukrainian capital city.

Well-informed domestic sources claim that the accident happened at the time when the reactors were stopped for cleaning. When that was being done one of the reactors was damaged mechanically. Measures are being taken to halt the radiation. Safety measures have been taken, that is to say, the population has been evacuated.

SFRY WORKERS NEAR REACTOR 'IN GOOD HEALTH'

AU301030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Dragoljub Melic, head of the Kongrap Organization construction site in Zhlobin, which is about 200 km from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, has informed the SFRY Embassy in Moscow that all our workers are well and in good health and that they are heeding the necessary protection measures. He stated that the Austrian firm of Voest Alpine from Linz, where there are 500 Yugoslav workers, has temporarity suspended work and has undertaken precautionary measures.

USSR ACCIDENT REVEALS PERILS OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

AU292008 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Bozidar Djuran commentary]

[Excerpts] Any new technology may produce -- at the time when it is being introduced, because of lack of understanding or because of prejudices -- interpretations and beliefs which soon afterwards are shown to be exceedingly silly. However, the latest accident at the Soviet nuclear power station Lenin at Chernobyl near Kiev, of 3,000 mw, is a serious warning despite all the considerations which one must bear in mind. For the time being we say a warning, hoping that the completely contradictory reports on the consequences of the breakdown will not cause more trouble.

Most simply put, the problem is the following: Indeed it is true that it may be said for any machine that it is good to the extent that it is used for a good purpose and with a good intent by man, the user and inventor. For a nuclear machine or a fission reactor this does not quite hold. A nuclear reactor, regardless of whether it is used for peaceful purposes, functions according to a technological principle which, to put it most mildly, is not harmless at all. It uses a fuel dangerous to man, which in the case of the least inattention emits radiation fatal to man and the atmosphere.

Even when everything is in order, the waste, or rather the spent fuel, still contains radioactive materials, presenting a problem that has not yet been fully resolved.

There are no detailed reports from Kiev yet. There is no report of what bread-down has occurred, what the extent of damage is, and so forth.

It is only clear that there have been casualties, and this is sufficient to comprehend the seriousness of everything that happened. Concern is also caused by news that a radioactive cloud appeared over Poland, Finland, and even Sweden.

Serious polemics about a domestic nuclear program have been conducted in our country, in which the possibility of an accident and the potential danger of nuclear power stations has unfortunately been discounted. However, at the beginning of the year, a series of failures at two nuclear power stations in England caused much excitement and reminded one of the unpleasant experience of work with nuclear power stations.

When we live with nuclear energy, let us accept the precautions that it implies. Afterwards, it is always too late.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Talks With Zarkovic

LD292044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade April 29 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Vidoje Zarkovic and secretary-general of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party (BASP) and President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad assessed positively today the development of the traditionally good relations between the LCY and the BASP which are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

Zarkovic and Al-Asad expressed a readiness for the further promotion of cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

In their talks Zarkovic and Al-Asad also exchanged views on acute developments in the Mediterranean and the necessity of an even more active role on the part of progressive parties and movements in the elimination of the danger of war, in the preservation of the sovereignty and independence of the Mediterranean countries and in the creation of conditions for the region of the Mediterranean to become a zone of peace, security and comprehensive cooperation on an equal footing.

Dizdarevic, Counterpart Meet

LD291525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- There was a meeting today in Belgrade between the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Syria, Raif Dizdarevic and Faruq al-Shar'. They had an extensive exchange of views on various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation and the most topical questions in the realm of international affairs. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' came to Belgrade with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria.

Ministers Dizdarevic and Al-Shar' jointly assessed that Yugoslav-Syrian relations are developing very successfully. They agreed that economic cooperation had not yet reached the desired level and that it will be necessary to work harder to improve it. During the talks, in which colleagues of the two ministers also took part, Raif Dizdarevic informed the Syrian foreign minister about the decision to open a Syrian cultural center in Yugoslavia, which was received with satisfaction by the guest.

The exchange of views covered in particular, consideration of the results achieved at the recent meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. It was assessed that this meeting was very successful and that it demonstrated the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. It was stressed that during the ministerial meeting there had been a timely reaction to the aggression against Libya and, in this respect, it was again confirmed that the Nonaligned Movement is united. The Libyan Jamahiriyah has received no stronger support than from the Nonaligned Movement.

During a 2-hour talk, the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Syria also exchanged views on the situation in the Near East, the Middle East, and in the Mediterranean as a whole. Also noted was the need for the further involvement of the Committee of Eight for Palestine for the purposes of considering the Near East crisis and the Palestinian problem. It was said that, on the basis of the agreement, it will also be necessary to hold a new meeting of the ministers of the Mediterranean countries at which extensive consideration would be given to the most recent development of the situation in the region.

Dizdarevic and Al-Shar' devoted special attention to the preparations for the eighth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries which will be held in Harare. In connection with this, the readiness was expressed to offer help and support to Zimbabwe with the organization of this important gathering of the statesmen of the nonaligned world.

ASSEMBLY BODIES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

AU290918 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 86 p 3

["N. S." report]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr -- The report on the work of the Federal Executive Council during its 4-year term of office has been submitted to the delegates of Yugoslavia's Assembly. The debate on the report, comprised of more than 100 pages, has opened in several assembly committees. The report points out among other things that the overall situation in the country and especially the difficult material situation continued to force the Federal Executive Council to take frequent interventionist measures, especially during the first half of its term of office, and that only in the second half of its term of office were the necessary conditions created for its intensive work on changing the economic system.

In the second half of its term of office the Federal Executive Council prepared the long-term and the medium-term plans for the country's development as well as individual strategies as a basis for achieving the planned goals, and it concerned itself with activities aimed at clearing up many shortcomings and imbalances in the trends of social reproduction in the basis of the Stabilization Program.

All these activities, both of an interventionist and of a lasting nature, were aimed at creating the necessary conditions enabling the economic organizations to operate according to economic laws and market criteria and to become as quickly as possible economically sound and efficient subjective factors on economic operations.

The activities and measures which the Federal Executive Council initiated during its term of office have contributed to achieving certain positive results in normalizing economic trends, that is, in maintaining and gradually increasing production and exports, in ensuring the transition from a negative to a positive balance of payments, in ensuring regular repayments of debts and normal supplies for the economy and the population, and in reducing all types of consumption to more realistic levels, and so forth. The process of greater respect for economic laws was initiated.

However, despite great efforts and involvement, some great problems still have not been solved, but the activities aimed at solving them continue. Among these problems the following are singled out as the most important: inflation, the financial position of the economy and banks, foreign economic relations, changes in the economic system and perfection of this system, the implementation of the agreed development policy, promotion of the economic development of economically underdeveloped republics and the socialist autonomous Province of Kosovo, quicker solutions for the unemployment problem, and, finally, intensification of overall social activities in the critical reexamination of the functioning of the political system.

POLITIKA Reviews Report

AU291007 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 86 p 7

[B. Kaljevic commentary under the rubric "Assembly Chronicle": "Why the Government 'Does Not Govern'; on the Occasion of the Report of the Federal Executive Council on its 4-Year Work"]

[Text] According to an already established order, the term of office of the present Federal Executive Council headed by President Milka Planinc will expire in the middle of May. Thus a 4-year period of the federal government is coming to a close, the period of a government about which it is said that it began its term of office at a time when the country found itself in the most unfavorable economic and political situation, that is, in the year 1982 which has been officially proclaimed as the most difficult year.

That was a time when, as a result of excessive and uncontrolled borrowing abroad, our foreign debts amounted to more than $20 billion and when most of the debtors were unable to meet their matured commitments. It was a time of stagnation in production operations and of shortages. The psychosis of poverty was growing at that time. No lesser difficulties were faced by the government in connection with the dinar illiquidity of the economy and banks, faulty investments, large losses, and an economic system that obstructed the effect of economic laws and compulsion.

It was also a time when, confronted by all the aforementioned difficulties, the federal government decided with considerable courage and optimism to reveal the truth about the country's difficult economic situation. The adoption of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and of the system-related laws and plan documents of the country was the initial step in finding the way out of the crisis.

Now, 4 years later, that is, precisely in these days when discussions on economic trends have shown that inflation is accelerating irrepressibly, destroying in its wake all efforts to stabilize and increase productivity, production, and exports, and consumption is exceeding all the limits that have been agreed upon, the question has imposed itself: How is the government governing?

Delegates in Yugoslavia's Assembly have expressed fears about the helplessness of the Federal Executive Council to find a way out of the crisis with a radical turn and correct solutions. An assessment has become apparent among the assembly bodies that the eighth postwar government is concluding its term of office in a year that is even more difficult than 1982.

The conclusion about a certain retreat of the Federal Executive Council is also prompted by the impression that Sinisa Korica, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, has failed to give adequate explanations for the runaway inflation or answers to the questions that arose in connection with economic difficulties at the beginning of the year.

Thus, for instance, no necessary comment has been forthcoming in response to the statement by Delegate Berislav Sefer at the latest session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces that everything is moving in a direction opposite to plans and that experience has shown that the society as a whole is unable to use certain mechanisms to direct economic and social development. Invoking past experience, he also said that the federation has failed to ensure the necessary general conditions for the fulfillment of the planned economic and social goals.

Speaking at the aforementioned session, Janez Zamljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, introduced no greater amount of optimism about the deepening crisis than the statement by this delegate. He took advantage of one of the last sessions of Yugoslavia's Assembly in the current delegate convocation period to speak openly about pressures and lack of courage and readiness to settle acounts with all negative phenomena. Zemljaric noted that economic laws are evaded in the process of solving current economic problems, that in the economic system and policy we are substituting administrative measures for and that exemptions threaten to grow into a subsystem. There is also no radical settling of accounts with failed investments, Zemljaric claimed.

Does the statement of the vice president of the Federal Executive Council imply that this government, too, has faced pressures even in creating and implementing the economic policy, something that represents one of its key obligations under the Constitution?

In the past 4 years there have also been some more favorable situations for the Federal Executive Council to resist pressures more strongly and to effect a more radical turn in implementing its constitutional positions. Let us only recall the pressures against the proposals of the Federal Executive Council at the time when the country's plan documents or the law on the plan or the "foreign exchange" laws were going through the process of adoption. Compromise solutions were the most worthwhile at those times under the conditions of constant pressures from the interests of the republics and provinces and of interventions by the country's highest state and party organs demanding that the plan documents be adopted on time.